A

NEW VOYAGE TO THE EAST-INDIES;

Containing

An Account of ſeveral of thoſe Rich Countries, and more particularly of the Kingdom of

BANTAM.

Giving an Exact Relation of the Extent of that Monarch's Dominions, the Religion, Manners and Cuſtoms of the Inhabitants; their Commerce, and the Product of the Country, and likewiſe a faithful Narrative of the Kingdom of *SIAM*, of the Iſles of *JAPAN* and *MADAGASCAR*, and of ſeveral other Parts, with ſuch New Diſcoveries as were never yet made by any other Traveller.

The *Second Edition*, carefully Corrected, and much Enlarged.

By Mr. *Glanius*.

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TO THE READER.

THE *Good Reception the World afforded to the First Impression of the greater part of the following Sheets, has engaged me to send 'em again abroad, in a more exact dress, and with considerable Additions. You will find in these* Memoires *a number of things which have escap'd the vigilance of all former Travellers. First you have a Description of all the Islands of* Cape-Verd; *From whence the Author Sayling to* Madagascar, *where he stayd long enough to know the Quality of the Country, and the Manners of the Inhabitants, whereof he gives so exact a Description, that nothing seems to be omitted.*

Then he pursues his Voyage to the Isle of Java Major, *of which, and especially of the Kingdom of* BANTAM, *he gives so particular an account, that it equally serves to the Readers instruction and entertainment; is both profitable and agreeable.*

What he ſays afterwards of SIAM, *is no leſs uſeful and pleaſant. He relates circumſtances of that Country as were not yet known; and the Deſcription he makes of it is ſo perfect and delightful, that it is eaſie to perceive he himſelf took a ſingular pleaſure therein. I ſay nothing of* Formoſa, *whereof he only ſpeaks by the by, tho what he ſays thereof, teaches us that all Men are not made after the ſame manner. He ends his Voyage with a Deſcription of* Nangueſiaque, *and of the Manners of the* Japaneſes, *whereof he gives a pretty, tho ſhort account knowing there have been great Volumes upon that Subject. And this Edition being perfect and correct, I do not queſtion but the Reader will give it even a more favourable entertainment than the former; eſpecially being all along interwoven with ſuch ſurprizing Circumſtances and Stories, as will undoubtedly render the peruſal of it very delightful; particularly at this Juncture, when an Ambaſſador from thoſe Countries, does make People the more deſirous of an account of this nature.*

A NEW VOYAGE TO THE EAST-INDIES.

Sect. I.

THO I was Born with a desire of Travelling, yet there was little probability, I could pursue my Inclinations: My Father not being Rich, and also considering, I might be useful to him, and to the World, if I learnt an honest Trade, made it his business to perswade me into an Apprentiship. What repugnance soever I might have to that sort of Life, I was forced to obey, at first indeed with much difficulty, imagining that

imploy would be an invincible hinderance to the design I had formed of seeing other Countries besides my own; but afterwards with delight, when my Reason made me know, that what I did, was so far from being an obstacle to my Inclination, as it opened me a way to the Travels which I meditated. Assoon as I perceived this, I was the more fervent and brisk at my work; I became more tractable, and more assiduous than before. I never heard the Compass mentioned without feeling an extraordinary joy; and when I saw Marine Cards, I could never be weary with looking on them. The passion of Voyaging did so fortifie it self in me with Age, that I had hardly attain'd Seventeen Years, but I began to grow weary of the life I led. Methoughts it was time to think of departing; the difficulty was to find the means of doing so, and procuring my Fathers consent. Seeing very little likelihood of prevailing with him, I became extream Melancholy; the young people whose Company I frequented, knowing the cause of my sadness, dissipated it by some Discourses, which revived my hopes that were half dead: and as about that time I happened to let fly some words,

which might be ill interpreted; My Father reprehended me with so much severity, that I left him immediately, and went to *Amsterdam*, where by good luck having found, that two Ships were fitting out for *Genoa*, I engaged my self in one of them in quality of Boatswain's Mate, being little concerned at the employ I had in it, or the place whither I went, provided only that I might Travel.

On the 26th. of *December* in the Year 1667, having set Sail, we were hardly out of the *Texel*, when we perceived that our two Ships were not well ballasted: thus, the shortest way was to return from whence we came, for the taking in as much Pewter and Chests of Quicksilver, as was requisite for the giving them their just Weight. After which, we made Sail the second time, on the first of *Jan.* in the following Year, in a time, when the Ice was extreamly thick.

On the 10th. a quite contrary Wind constrain'd us to put in at *Dunkirk*; and two days afterwards, the Wind being better, we pursued our Course; but we went not very far without being obliged to seek out a Haven to shelter us from the foul Weather and a very furious Tem-

peſt. The Iſle of *Wight* being pretty near, we put in there and ſtayed until the 25th. When we weighed Anchor again, but were not deſtined without impediment to continue our Courſe; for on the Morrow the Wind came again to be ſo contrary, that we found it very difficult to get into a Neighbouring Haven.

At length on the 6th. of *February* we caſt Anchor at *Portland*, from whence we Sail'd three days afterwards; and on the 10. the Currents carried us into the Bay of *Gibraltar*, becauſe they were much ſtronger than the Wind; but on the morrow the Wind made us overcome them, and was afterwards ſo favourable to us, that in fifteen days after we came into ſight of *Genoa*, when we caſt Anchor behind the old Mole.

On the 29th. of the ſame Month, the *Cargo* of the two Ships being unloaded and diſcharged, by reaſon the Republick bought thoſe two Veſſels which ſhe furniſhed with all manner of Ammunition for three Years, and into each of which ſhe put an Hundred Men all *Germans*, except ſome few *Bandities*. By this means I became free much ſooner than I expected; but as this liberty did

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put a ſtop to the Paſſion I had of going much farther, I re-ingaged my ſelf therein.

While the Ships were fitting out, I ſatisfied the Curioſity I had a long time of ſeeing that famous City. The Port on the South ſide is open, and beſet in ſeveral places with little Rocks, that lie even with the Water, and are dangerous in Tempeſtuous Weather. 'Tis built like an *Amphitheater* round about the Port, and is a moſt pleaſing Proſpect to the ſight. It is about Ten Miles in Compaſs, ſurrounded with good Walls; which however have not the appearance of being able to hold out againſt a long Siege, at leaſt, if the Beſieged do not make extraordinary Efforts to defend them. Their *Militia* is Compoſed of ſome Companies of *Germans* and *Corſes*, and others of light Horſe; ſome maintained for the watching along the Coaſts, and diſcovering the *Turks*; and the others, to hinder any ſecret Practices and Conſpiracies in the City. The entrance of the Port is defended by Four Galleys, always ready upon occaſion: and there are a great number of them in the Arſenal, which the *Genouezes* often lend to the *Venetians* againſt the *Turks*. On

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one side of the Port stands a Tower considerably high, where fires are kindled by night, for the regulating the Course of the Ships. There is at the foot of that Tower, a great Piece of Cannon mounted upon its Carriage, which is never without a Sentinel. The Guard of the Princes Palace is of Five Hundred Men all *Germans*, under a Colonel of the same Nation, who have their Quarters there. As for the Buildings of the City, they are all far beyond the *Idea* we can conceive of them: all Palaces, all of Marble, especially along the Rivers side. But the Pomp of the Churches does exceed all these Beauties; there are Thirty Parish-Churches, in one of which they shew a Key of an exact Figure of an Emerauld perfectly good. In that of St. *Bartholomew*, they keep the St. *Suaire*, whither the People flock upon the rumours of the Miracles that are done there. This City is very Populous, and the Merchants are there in great numbers and very rich; their Principal Traffick is in Velvet, and we may judge how great it is, by the number of the Workmen who are employed about it; I having been assured, that there was above Eight Thousand of them at the time I was there.

On

On the 12th. of *April* we made Sail towards *Velez Malga*, whither we came in Four Weeks, from whence after two days repose, we made for *Malgue*, where we cast Anchor on the 24th. of *May*. We were no sooner there, but all the *Bandities* were set on Shore, and since that time we never heard of any of them. 'Tis well known how famous that Country is for its Wine; whereof we took an Hundred Pipes on board us, and after having provided our selves with necessary refreshments for the Sick, on the 29th. of *May* the Wind seconding our Designs, we weighed Anchor and made Sail towards *Cap-Verd*, where we were to stay and repose our selves for some time. This design made us judge, that the Voyage must needs be long; but none except the Officers, knew our intention, or whither we went.

The 4th. of *June* at night we found our selves near 9 Ships which we took for *Corsaires*. We were quickly satisfied of the Truth; for the Men of those Ships having asked us, who we were, and from whence we came, we found they were *Algerines*. This News did something Alarum our Commander; but as he was brave, far from shewing, that he

was

was ſtartled at this rencounter, he told the *Corſaires* with a very good grace, that he only waited till break of day to make an Acquaintance with them, and he ſhould take it for an Obligation, would they come on board him, where he would take care that nothing ſhould be omitted for their being well entertained. At the ſame time turning towards our Officers; *You ſee Gentlemen*, ſaid he to them, *what Gueſts we have to Treat, and what Diſhes we muſt prepare for their good Reception; they are in great numbers as you ſee, but that ſignifies nothing, and I hope that our Courage will make them repent of their boldneſs, if they have ſo much as to attack us.* They made no Anſwer to the Commanders Speech, but every one running to his Poſt, gave him to underſtand the reſolution they were in, of making a brave defence. And indeed, aſſoon as it was day, tho the Match was very unequal, all was diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, that we had a kind of diſpleaſure to ſee the Enemies, who had the advantage of the Wind, make away from us without ſaying a word more. From that time the Heavens were ſo favourable to us, that at the three Weeks end we found our ſelves near the Iſland of *Boa-viſta*. We had

had no sooner cast Anchor there, than the *Bandities*, who inhabit it, brought us a great Quantity of salted Goats-flesh and other refreshments. After which we loaded about ten Chaloupes with Salt. This Island does so abound in all sorts of Fish, that provided, People fish ne're so little there, they take as many as they please: especially the great Salmon-Trouts are there in so great abundance, that we took above fifteen Hundred of them in the space of half a day.

Boa-vista is one of the Islands of *Cap-verd*. Both near, and at a distance, nothing can be more agreeable to the sight; and it is for its beauty it has received that name. 'Tis very Mountainous, and about some 7 Leagues distance from the Isle of *Sabu*. 'Tis about Twenty Leagues in Circumference, and 'tis very hot. It has towards the North a bank of Sand of about Twenty Leagues in Length, against which the Sea makes a terrible Noise. There are some other Banks but so as dangerous as that, which have occasioned the loss of several Ships. On the South side, there's a shelve of the same length as the former; but it is likewise beset with Rocks, whose tops are sometimes seen above Water; its extent is

more

more towards the North, and the surest place of Ancorage is on the South-West, where is but fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen Fathom Water at the most.

In advancing towards the South, we found the Isle of *May*; that Island is about Eight or Nine Leagues distant from *Boa-vista*, and is without contradiction, the smallest of all the Islands of *Cap-verd*, having but Eight Leagues in Circumference. In the midst of it stands high Mountains; and towards the North is seen a Plain of above a League in Breadth. 'Tis likewise on that side, that there is a great extent of Sand, which reaches a great way into the Sea; there is also One towards the West, which renders the Sea very dangerous on that part. The figure of this Island is round, its Length and Breadth being almost aqual. It is bordered with several little Points, which make as many Capes. The common Road is on the South-West, where is but Fifteen or 16 Fathom Water. Yet behind a considerable high Point towards the North, is a convenient place for Anchorage, when there is only Five or Six Fathom Water. There is at the foot of that Point a small Village of about Ten or Twelve Houses, from which Strang-

ers

ers may receive considerable assistance. There is nothing to be seen but Rocks amongst the Clefts whereof do grow some herbs, wherein consists almost all the Verdure of the Country, the Soil being generally very dry. This dryness joyned to the heats which are there excessive, is the reason, we never see there either *Oranges* or *Lemmons*, and all the fruit-Trees consist in certain Fig Trees, the fruit whereof hardly ever comes to be ripe; or if it sometimes happens, that the colour of it is passable, the taste of it is however bad. Those ill Fig-trees, and some other Trees, that bear Cotton, are all that grow in that Island; but in recompence, there's a wonderful number of Goats, and indeed the whole Traffick of the Country consists in those Animals, since they vend every year an infinite number of their Skins. Some little Horses there are, but wild, as also Asses and Cows; but they abound extreamly in Fowls; among others there are Partridges, Geese, and several Fowls which are unknown in *Europe*. In sundry parts there is a certain reddish Salt proceeding partly from a subterranean Water, and partly from the Water of the Sea, which they convey into the Salt Pits. The In-

Inhabitants, who are of a Tawny Colour, live by Hunting and Fishing; they catch Goats with Dogs, they are very dexterous at that Exercise. As for Fish especially the Salmon-Trouts, Guilt heads or Goldenies, they have always great abundance of them.

The Isle of St. *James* is the greatest of all the Islands of *Cap-verd*, and is about 45 Leagues in its greatest length from *South-East* to *North-East*; Ten in its greatest Breadth, and 95 in Circumference. What is called the *High-Island* is directly on the *West* Road of the Isle of *May*, excepting that the middle is on the *South-West* of *Bon-vista*, and advancing towards the *West* and *South-West*, quarters on the *South* of the Isle of Salt, to the space of 25 Leagues from the Point of the *South-West* to the *South-East*. The Land is of two Leagues extent; there is a Village called *Praya* that is to say, the *Bank-side*, the Situation whereof is very convenient, being between two Mountains, and all surrounded with two Rivers, which discharge themselves not far from that place into the Sea. Those 2 Rivers form 2 Bays, the one of which is called *Port de Praye*, and can contain above 100 Ships. That Port is situated be-

him

hind an Island, sheltred from all Winds, and out of Canon reach, something beyond the *Port de Praye*, still advancing towards the Village, is seen a Cape, which the *Portugals* have named the *Cape* of *Tubarao*; on the *West* of which is the other Bay, called the Port of *Ribeirra Corca*; this Port is situated as commodiously as the other: it is likewise between two Mountains, in the midst of which runs a River, having its source two Leagues from thence, which empties it self into the Sea by a Mouth of a Bowes shot breadth. There is in this Island a little City which goes by the Name of St. *Thomas*; its Situation is very agreeable, there is likewise another called St. *James* from the Name of the Island, and situated upon the Brow of a Hill. This last is the Capital not only of this Island but likewise of all the others; it being also the place where the Bishop of the *Portugals* has his usual Residence. Somewhat more towards the *West*, upon a Point, two Leagues from the *Port de Praye*, they have built a Fortress for the security of the Ships, that Anchor there; and towards the *North-West* of that Point, there is the *Port de Canise*, where there are as great Conveniencies.

This

This Island is extreamly Fertile, and the River of *Corea*, which is Planted on both sides, with Goconuts, Orange-Trees, Lemon-Trees and other Fruit-Trees, and some Cedars, forms in my mind one of the finest Prospects that can offer it self to the sight; there's moreover a great quantity of Rice, Mace, and other Fruits of all sorts; as for Cattle, you have for all use, as well as in the Isle of *May*.

The Isle of *Fire*, so called, by reason of its Flames, which one of its high Mountains does vomit without ceasing, is about Twelve Leagues in length, and lies towards the *South West* of *S. James*; On the *North West* a little Fort is situate at the Foot of a Mountain, for the defence of the Ships, which Anchor in the Haven that is hard by; the rapidity of its Current hindring it from being commodious. Those who will Anchor on the *East* side, must steer their Course towards the *North* of the Island, by reason, that otherwise they will find it difficult to get in. This Island is subject to Whirlwinds and Hurricans, which make terrible havock there; and the Water is there so deep in all places, that one cannot cast Anchor in any part, but near the little Fort we have newly mentioned.

Some

Some Four Leagues from that Island, towards the *South-West*, is the Isle of *Brave*, almost a desert and uncultivated, and towards the *North*, two or three more that are very small. On the *West* of *Brave* there is a convenient Road for the taking in fresh Water; but on the *South-East* there is another much more commodious; its depth is of Fifteen Fathom; so that the greatest Ships may lie by the Banks of it without danger. Above the Haven is a very Populous Village, and at some distance from thence an Hermitage, the Situation whereof is very pleasant; the Fruits of this Island are Figgs, Mulberies, Melons and Maiz; but it does not so much abound in Cattle as the others.

The Air of these Islands is generally hot and unhealthful; insomuch as the Inhabitants are tormented with Burning Feavors, Colicks, Dissenteries, and several other Diseases. There arise certain Mists, that seem of a Reddish Colour, and are of a very bad Smell; this Country is situate between the Line and the Tropick of *Cancer*: thus the Sun is Perpendicular upon them twice a Year, and affords 'em a couple of Summers: towards the Month of *June* the Rains begin, and last almost without discontinuing

tinuing, until the midst of *October*; but the worst is, that these Rains are attended with Wind, Lightning and Thunder, which would make the most undaunted tremble. When this Season approaches, the Air grows thick and dark; the Salt melts into Liquor, and the Winds begin to strike a terror into People.

We left these Islands on the Twelfth, and on the Second of *August*, we came in sight of *Sierra-Leona*. Without seeing it, we were certain, that we were not far distant; for according as we came nearer it, we heard without ceasing, a Wind which issued from that Mountain, that resembled very much the Roaring of a Lion, from whence it had the name of *the Mountain of Lions*. In the Evening we went into the Pinnace, and as soon as we were on Land, we heard a terrible noise; it was occasioned by the Waves, which being impetuously thrust on between the Clifts of a Rock, made in their fall a certain noise, that is not easie to be expressed; this *Mountain of Lions* begins at the *Cape of Virginia*, and ends at *Cape Tagrin*, or *Ledo*, which likewise bears the name of *Sierra Leona*. 'Tis situated under the 8*th*. Degree of Latitude, and Thirteen Minutes of Longitude.

tude. 'Tis seen afar off, for that it is much higher than all on the *North* of that *Cape*; as also by reason it reaches very far into the Sea. This Country is Mountainous on the *South-East*, but low, flat and Marshy towards the *North*: There are to the Number of Thirteen Rivers, what in the Mountains and elsewhere, all Planted on each side with Lemmon and Orange trees, Pomegranates, and other Trees, which form an admirable Prospect at all times, even to astonishment.

On the 3*d*. of *August* we cast Anchor in the *Bay* of that Mountain, and at the same time, our Commander sent to the King of the Country, Five Barrs of Iron, a Barrel of Brandy, and another of *Spanish* Wine.

Our Deputies were kindly received; and our Presents were so acceptable, that the King and his Courtiers, who looked like wretched Fisher-men, asked, double of all that was offered 'em, by way of Repetition. We were not over-well pleased with this Complement; but as we had occasion for Water, Wood, Oranges, Lemons and other Refreshments, which are there in great abundance, we granted them what they desired. From that

that time those *Caffres* seem'd to us good tractable People; they came every day on board us with Fruits, and returned very much satisfied with our kindness. In the mean while the King being allured with our Easiness to grant him his Demand, sent word, that he expected the same Present should be made him the Third time, if we desired to have leave to come on Shore. This procedure did so Nettle our Commander, that he resolv'd to be revenged, which that he might the better effect, he dissembled his resentment, and let him know, that if he pleas'd to come on Board of him in the Pinnace he sent him, he would endeavour to give him satisfaction. The poor King not dreaming of any Treachery, did not stick to come on Board, where they only let in with him five or six of his Gentlemen; he was so full of confidence, that he was no sooner there, but he went directly to the Captains *Cabin*, where he did not doubt but that a Treat was prepared for him; but instead of what he expected, he found there People who very rudely put shackles upon his Hands and Feet. And what augmented the Suprize he was in to see himself so ill treated, was, that the Com-

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mander after having remonſtrated to him, that he was too Brutal for ſo high a Dignity, threatned to have him Hanged; and indeed the puniſhment had attended very cloſely theſe menaces, if the Officers of the Ship had not repreſented, how the execution might have very ill conſequences. Upon their inſtances, the Commander changed his Puniſhment, which was to be caſt into the Sea: his Attendants being terrified at that ſight, leapt into their Canoes, and ſcudded to Shore, as faſt as it was poſſible for them. No ſooner were they there, than they put themſelves in a poſture of Defence, to hinder us from coming on Land. Our Commander being full of Indignation at their daring to make Head againſt him, or fearing perhaps leſt they ſhould believe it was for want of Courage that he doubled his Preſents, filled two Pinnaces with Souldiers, whom he ordered to cut to pieces thoſe miſerable Wretches, if they had the temerity to oppoſe their Landing. Thoſe two Pinnaces being ſeconded by two more, our Men diſperſed the *Cafres*, and took in ſpight of their Teeth, all that they had occaſion for: and to revenge themſelves fully and finally, our Commander cauſed their Houſes and

their Gardens to be Plundred, and ſet Fire to the Temples of their Idols. In the mean time, the King having ſaved himſelf by ſwimming, ſeeing we had the better, and the lamentable condition we had reduced his Subjects to, aſſembled all his Forces, ſo as in a ſhort time we ſaw a Thouſand Canoes half loaden with Gabions coming down the River, in all probability to have ſet Fire to our Ship, and make themſelves Maſters of our Lives: but their deſign had no effect by the diligence we uſed to get away from them, and to purſue our Courſe.

During our ſtay at *Sierra Leona*, we met with ſome *Hollanders* who Traded along that Coaſt: They told us that the King of the Country had dealt with them as he had done with us, and that in revenge they had paid him with the ſame Coyn, ſo that in leſs than fifteen days, he had had the affront of being Caſt twice into the Sea. Our Commander was upon the point of the giving one of his Ships for the *Hollanders* Veſſel, thinking it to be more proper than his own for the paſſing the Sands of the Red Sea, and for the running along theſe Coaſts, but was diſſwaded from it by the Pilot.

Sierra

Sierra Leona is the most proper place in the World for the taking in fresh water, and all other refreshments. For besides that the fresh Water is admirably good, there grows Millet, Oranges, Lemons, *Bananas*, Cocoes, Wild-Grapes, Sugar Canes, Long Pepper, in a word, Fruits of all sort sand Species. There is moreover excellent wood both for Dying and Building, which we might have provided our selves with as we did with all other things, had it not been for the Adventure which happened to us. The Fish is very excellent, and in great quantity; and all the Rocks which we saw, were covered with great and excellent Oysters. Tho there be a great deal of good fresh Water, its goodness however does not continue in all Seasons; for about the Moneth of *May*, which is the beginning of the Rains, 'tis there so unwholesome, that in strangers it causes hot Feavors, bloody Fluxes, and other violent Diseases. The malignity of the Rain at that time is such, that so many drops are so many blistors upon the Skin, and as many Worms in the Clothes: for which reason, strangers to whom it is only fatal, ought not to provide themselves with Water, until some Months after it begins

to fall; becauſe that towards the end it is more pure and leſs dangerous, which we had the experience of, not any of our Company having been incommoded.

The Inhabitants of that Country are not [however] black. Their Complexion is ſomething Tawny or Swarthy, and they make ſeveral Figures with hot Irons in their Skins. One of their fineſt Ornaments is to boar their Ears and Noſtrils, which they embeliſh with Rings of Gold and other Metals. The Men and Women go all naked, except a girdle made of the rind of a Tree, which hangs down to the middle of their Thighs. The further you go into the Country, the leſs Humanity you meet with; the Inhabitants are cruel, and even eat one another; thoſe who dwell along the Sea Coaſts, are ſomewhat more tractable, by reaſon of the frequent Commerce they have with the *Europeans*. The King that was Caſt into the Sea, ſeem'd to be about Sixty Years old, was neither handſome in body, nor of a generous temper; His Habit was after the *Mooriſh* manner, his Hat grey, but had bare-feet, wherein he

he was imitated by his Attendants.

Sect. II.

FRom the sixteenth of *August* which was the day of our departure from *Sierra Leona*, until the 13*th.* of *October*, which was that of our Arrival at *Madagascar*, we had not any considerable Adventure. The first Port that we met with, was that at *Antongil*. As soon as we had cast Anchor, we went into a Pinnace, wherein we set the white Flag; the People of the Island did the same, but however with precaution; for they assembled upon the Mountains armed with Arrows and *Azagayes*, which are Staves of about five or six foot long, which they lance very dexterously against the Enemy. This made us apprehend, that they designed to seize upon us, and in that Opinion we would have returned on Board, when one of the *Insularies* taking notice of the fear we were in, called out to us in *Dutch*, and bid us be of good Courage,

and if we would come on Shore, he would anſwer for't, that no miſchief ſhould happen to us. The word of a Man we underſtood, diſſipated our Fears; and we went on Shore, where we were kindly received by the King in Perſon, who was attended with a numerous Train. The King after having told us we were very welcome, had us along to his Palace. It is ſituated upon a riſing ground, and Reintrenched on all ſides: the inner parts of it are neat, and all covered with extraordinary fine Mats. The King asked the Commander who he was? whither he went? and for what deſign he had Caſt Anchor on his Iſland? to which the Commander anſwer'd, that he and his Men were *Hollanders*, but that they Sailed for the Service of the Republick of *Genoa*. The King having interrupted him to inform himſelf of ſome other things, the Commander was ſurpriſed to hear him ſpeak *Dutch* ſo well, and asked him the reaſon of it; I have, replied the King, been the Slave of a Pilot called *Iean Meas* originally of *Holland*; the neceſſity I was in, of underſtanding his Tongue for to obey him, obliged me to learn it, and you ſee to what

what perfection I attain'd in it. At our return from the *Indies*, where we had been, we were ſo ſhattered by a furious Tempeſt, that it caſt us upon this Iſland, and broke our Maſts. After that we had refitted our Ship, the day being appointed for our Departure, the repugnance I had to the Name and Life of a Slave, made me hide my ſelf in the Iſland, where I have remained ever ſince that time. Did not you call your ſelf *Diembro*, ſaid the Commander? how came you, replied the King, to know my Name? becauſe I had a Slave in the *Indies*, rejoyn'd the Captain, who had all your Features, and whoſe Adventures were very like yours; I brought him hither by the Accident you have mentioned, where he hid himſelf for fear of following me, as you you ſay you did: in a word, I am that *John Meas*, and if I am not miſtaken, I meet again in you, what I loſt at my leaving of this Iſland. You are not miſtaken, replied the King, looking upon him with joy, you find again in me the Man whom you had, and whom Heaven has preſerved to render you greater Services, than thoſe you could have exacted from me at that time. You were a good Maſter to me,

purſued he, embracing him; it is but juſtice, that I remember it, and it is with pleaſure, I meet with this occaſion, to teſtifie my ſincere acknowledgments. I am obeyed by all here, and I will likewiſe have all obey you: do here what you pleaſe, and do not fear, that any one ſhould have the boldneſs to contradict you. The Commander being ſurprized at ſo much Generoſity, gave him thanks for his offer, which he did not merit, and told him, that he only deſired the permiſſion of changing ſome of his Merchandizes for thoſe of the Country. In ſhort, the King remained ſtedfaſt; he would needs have him to take all he had a mind to, and keep his Merchandizes. After which, according to the Cuſtom uſed amongſt Friends of that Iſland, he offered him his Wives, and made others do the ſame to all thoſe of his Ship, As the Women of that Country are not very avaricious of their Careſſes, and the *Europians* are a ſingular good ragouſt to them, far from ſuffering us to beg their favours, they offered themſelves, and that too with ſo good a grace, that it would have been very uncivil to have denied them.

While

While our Men were diverting themselves, and were all dissolv'd in Joy and Mirth, Death came to disturb it, and caused a Division, which had like to have been the ruine of us all. The Vice-Commander having languished under a fit of Sickness for some time, at last died some days after our Arrival at *Madagascar*. The Commander puts the Master of his Ship into his place, and would needs have the other come on Board of his, but instead of obeying, this last sent word to the Commander, that he did not understand, why he should be deprived of a Place that was his Due, and that he would not go out of his Ship but by force: at the same time causing all his Canon to be Mounted, that was at the bottom of the Hold, and prepared himself as if he had been to fight. On the Morrow the Commander seeing this Rebel had set up the Red Flagg, made preparations on his side, insomuch as nothing was expected but the Hour of coming to Engagement. In the mean while the *Boutefeu* sent a Chaloupe to a convenient place to take in Water; which the Commander perceiving, filled his own with Souldiers, with whom he went himself, and so ordered the business, that he constrained 'em

to yield themſelves up, and put them all into Fetters, until he was made acquainted with their Deſign. Whereupon he poſted himſelf in ſuch manner, as it was impoſſible for the other to ſtir from his place. Whereupon the chief of the Rebels ſeeing himſelf ſhut up on all ſides, and beſides his Men being weakened by the loſs of thoſe whom the Commander had taken, repented of the fault he had committed, and fancied that the ſhorteſt way of reparation, was to yield himſelf up at the Commanders Direction. And taking along with him ſome of the Ships Crew, he went on Board, the Commander, where as ſoon as he was come, he had Fetters put upon his Hands and Feet, notwithſtanding the cries of his Men, who proteſted, that if he was not releaſed, they were reſolved to fight to the extremity, and not give any Quarter. This *Bravado* had ſo little effect, that upon the firſt reſiſtance, that was made to the two Pilots in the Commanders Name to come on board him, they went thither as Sheep, and were treated after the ſame manner as the others. Thoſe who remained being daunted by the detention of their Leaders, loſt heart, and yielded upon diſcretion. By order of

of the Council of War, it was demanded of all the Officers that were revolted, except the Master, Which they would chooſe rather, either to burn altogether with their Ship, or to ſubmit themſelves blindly to whatſoever Orders the Commander ſhould pleaſe to impoſe upon them? 'Tis eaſie to conjecture that they choſe rather to live than to undergoe ſo hard a Death: and indeed they promiſed to be more ſupple than Gloves, and proteſted after having asked pardon, not to fall any more into ſuch like faults. As for the Master's Puniſhment, it was remitted until the return of the Ships to *Genoa*, and in the mean while, for the preventing ſuch like diſorders, they divided the two Ship's Crew, whereof the half was obliged to go board the other. This buſineſs did very much delay our Voyage, for the time of continuing it, being paſſed before that all was ſet to rights again, we were forced to wait for another *Monzoon*; but as in the mean time we made good Chear, and ſpent our time in Hunting, Fiſhing, gathering excellent Fruits with which the Iſland abounds, we were eaſily comforted for that Rub in our Voyage.

From

From the Coasts of *Sofala* to *Madagascar*, is reckoned about a hundred and Ten Leagues, and from the *Mozambiques* Fourty four. It is situated on the *East* of the Coast of *Zanguebar* and the *Cafrees*; between the Eleventh and Sixteenth degree of *Southern* Latitude; and extends from 72 degrees of Longitude to 81: so that it is about 350 Leagues in Length from the *South* to the *North*; 120 in its greatest breadth, and 900 in Circuit. The Island is divided into several Provinces, which are almost all parted by great Rivers.

The Air is healthful and temperate, the soil very fertile in Fruits, as Oranges, Pome-citrons, Lemons, very large Melons, and Pulse. It produces Ginger, Rice, Cotton, Saffron, and other excellent Roots. They gather Wax and Honey; several sorts of Gums, Balm, Oyls, whose effects are admirable. There are several Mines of Gold and Silver: the Gold is much courser there than in *Peru*, and every where else, but the Steel of this Country is most excellent. They have very choice Trees; as Ebony, Brazile and Sandale Wood, Red, Yellow and White; Palm Trees of four or five sorts, from which the *Insularies* draw very

very great conveniences: and several others which are of no less profit than these. The Precious Stones which are most commonly found there, are *Topazes*, *Amnectysts*, *Emeraulds*, *Sapphires*, *Hyacinths* and *Agats*. There are neither Lions, Elephants nor Horses; but abundance of Tame and Wild Swine, Goats who bring forth four times in the Year. The Sheep are so fat, that their Tayles weigh from twenty to five and twenty Pounds. The Swine and wild Boares are there much fatter and more delicate than those of *Europe*. There are likewise Porcupines, whose flesh, tho something harsh, has a most particular gust. These Animals sleep there six Months together, and during that time their skin is renewed as well as that of their Hedg-hogs, which are very common in this Island. The Dogs here are very small, and most part of them flat-nosed, and without Hair; the Monkeys are there in Troops, never less than fifty together, some are white of the bigness of a Fox; they are cruel and hard to be tamed; but there are some much smaller and browner, that are much more docible. Some very large, that only go upon their Hind Feet, whose skins

Skins are white, and not ſo tawny as the reſt. Theſe love Women to that degree, that if they meet with one, they help one another to violate her every one in his turn, after which they tear her in pieces. There are thoſe, whoſe Eyes ſparkle like burning Coales; theſe are look'd upon as much the finer; but they are ſo wild, that when they are taken they ſtarve themſelves to Death. They have great Numbers of Martins, Weaſels and Squirrels, as likewiſe Scorpions, Spiders, Cheeſelips, and other hurtful Animals, whoſe Venom is ſo ſubtile, that 'tis preſent Death to them who are ſtung. All manner of Gumm is there very plentiful. The Iſland is inhabited both by Whites and Blacks; theſe are for the moſt part of a middle Stature; and their Hair is black and Curled: The Whites are ſomewhat bigger, their Hair is leſs black, leſs frizled, and much longer; they ſhave their Beards, and are tractable and humane, becauſe they inhabit towards the Coaſts. But they who dwell in the midſt of the Iſland, never ſhave their Beards, nor cut their Hair. They are Brutal Savages, and without integrity, like the *Cafres*. Treachery and Revenge are their Vertues; and thoſe who

who are the best instructed in 'em are the most esteemed; but Charity and Compassion are Monsters which they have a horrour for; and those who have the least grain of them, are reviled and contemned. Idleness is natural to 'em, and they spend most of their time in singing and dancing. Notwithstanding which, they have Workmen, as Smiths, Carpenters, Potters, Cord-makers, and Weavers that are expert enough in their Trades; some Goldsmiths they have, but they are none of the most dexterous. Fishing and Hunting are their ordinary Occupations.

The places, whither they retire, are very pitiful Cottages, which nevertheless they are used to take possession of with as much joy, as if they were the most glorious Palaces. When these Hutts are in a condition to be inhabited, the Proprietors fix the day of their Entrance, and make a Feast, to which they invite their Relations and Friends; every one goes thither with Presents, for it is forbidden to come with empty hands; and those presents consist of Gold, Silver, Iron, Corn and Utensils, that are in use with 'em. Some give Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Fruits; and all this mounts so high, that at the end of the Entertainment, the Proprietor finds himself largely

largely re-imburſed for his Building and his Entertainment. The Feaſt laſts for ſome days, during which they commit ſeveral Exceſſes. Their way of living is very plain, for they have neither Tables, Chairs, Seats, Table-Cloathes, Napkins, Beds or Pillows. Inſomuch that whether it be for eating or drinking, they have only a pitiful Mat ſpread upon the Floor.

The Common People go almoſt all naked, and often without hiding what we dare not diſcover. Perſons of Quality have a kind of Drawers, which reaches down to the middle of their Legs; the reſt of the body is covered very negligently with a piece of Cotton. The Women are clothed with certain Robes, which reach but to their knees: ſome of thoſe Robes have Sleeves, and others none. They wear under them a kind of Drawers, which differs little from thoſe of the Men. They have a Handkerchief upon their Necks, much like to thoſe of *France* and *England*. Thoſe Robes are made of Cotton, rinds of Trees, and of Silk of ſeveral Colours, garniſhed with Guimps and Laces, that differ much from the colour of the Stuffs. All the Inhabitants of both

both Sexes, go bare-headed and bare-footed; except those who are of a certain Race, whose Men wear a Bonnet much like a *Jesuites* Cap; and the Women an Hood or Ornament in form of a Pyramid which falls down upon their Shoulders.

Their Weddings are Celebrated with very few Ceremonies, and upon very slight pretexts the Men put away their Wives. As it is neither a sin nor scandal to Caress one another, the Men and Women make no scruple of doing so; and when Lovers are taken in the Fact, they are acquitted for a Present of little Value. For the Maids to Prostitute themselves is looked upon as a good honest Trade: the more they gain thereby, the more are they esteemed; and the most notorious Gallantry is the most ready way to Marriage. It is accounted a kind of shame for Maidens not to know what it is before they are Contracted: they must first of all have made several Tryals, and when they have not Wit to find Gallants, their Mothers have the goodness to furnish 'em with the means of so doing, and to teach 'em to keep those whose Mistresses they are. With all this facility

there

there is nothing ſo Chaſte as the Tongue of the Women of *Madagaſcar*; and ſuch an one is more laſcivious and more debauched than *Lais*, that one would take for a *Lucretia*, if youdid not know her.

When any Perſon dies, all the Relations aſſemble to waſh the Body; after which they deck the Deceaſed with his fineſt Attire; put him on Rings, Pendants and Bracelets, afterwards they wrap him up in fine Linnen, and at laſt in a Mat, wherein he is carried to his Grave. This is the Cuſtom of the Common People, but the Ceremonies of Perſons of Quality there are wholly different. When they have waſhed their Bodies, and cut of all their Hair, they put a Crown of the fineſt Flowers that can be found upon their Heads, then the Relations and Domeſticks bewail and lament round the Body with Grimaces that raiſe Horrour. After the Tears have made a pawſe, the moſt Ancient of the Relations makes a kind of Funeral Oration which contains the Life and moſt Memorable Actions of the Defunct. After which they make a terrible noiſe in tingling upon Copper Baſons, to the noiſe of which they dance

after

ter an odd kind of manner; which me of them leave off doing on a sud-n, and go to discourse their dead kins-an. They ask him why he let himself ye? if it be for want of Money, Jew-ls, Precious Stones? if life was a bur-en to him, or if he want any thing? One day is spent in these fooleries, wherein the Relations do so tire 'em-elves, that they have need of repose. Wherefore they re-assemble the next ay at the House of the Deceast, where hey are entertained with a Funeral Re-ast: they eat and drink as much as e-er they are able, and without disconti-nuing, they sometimes give great sighs; irst looking up to Heaven, then upon he Dead, around whom there are burn-ng Lamps. On the Third day they ut him into a Coffin, made of two Trees, bored for that purpose, and which hey joyn together very neatly. After-wards they carry him into a spick span new Hutt. wherein they put him into a Grave of six foot high; and round it a Pannier of Rice; and a Pipe and Tobacco, together with a Chaffingdish, a Sute of Clothes, and generally a little of all things which they believe he will have occasion for in his Journey to the other

other World. They shut up the Hi with a great Stone, and they offer som living Creatures to the Devil, that h would be favourable to him in the cours of his Voyage.

The whole Year is spent in mourn ing, and his Memory is so precious, tha his Relatives make him the only subje of their Discourse. It is he, whom the invoke in their distresses, and whom they Consult in Affairs of moment; an for their being the better understood they go seek out his Soul where they i magine it is.

Some are Idolaters or without an shadow of Religion. Others toward the Coasts are *Mahometans*. The fir are Superstitious and so gross, that the are afraid of all things. Some *Ide* they have of a First Being, who has Cre ated all things, but they do not believe themselves obliged to adore him, an they pay him no Honour; and yet, when they are near the end, whether thro age o otherwise, they confess their sins to him and ask his pardon for 'em. As to the Devi whom they call the Malign and Invisible Being, they seem to have a clearer know ledge of him. 'Tis he, they say, who gives and takes away Life: he is the Author o all

all the evil which Men do, and all the Miſchief which happens to them. Wherefore they pray and Sacrifice to him for the making him propitious, that he may ward from their Heads, the miſchiefs with which they are threatned. Beſides theſe two beings, they acknowledge a Third, whom they call *Diannanans*, that is to ſay, the God of Riches. They think it is he, who renders Men happy, and on whom depends their Felicity. They have furthermore a confuſed *Idea*, at leaſt thoſe towards the Coaſts, of Angels, of *Adam*, *Eve*, *Noah*, and even of our Saviour, which they received from the *Europeans*; but they do not operate any good effect, and if they have Feaſts and Faſts, it is thro a meer caprice, which they hold from Father to Son.

'Tis perhaps from the ſame ſource, that they have received Circumciſion, which they obſerve very fantaſtically at a certain Seaſon of the Year in the following manner. On the day before the Ceremony, all the Kindred aſſemble at the Childs Fathers Houſe, and fuddle themſelves with a ſort of Drink that is as ſweet as Mead, when they are ſomewhat heated, ſome tingle upon Baſons; others

others skirmiſh with their Targets, an
Azagays, while the Young Men an
Maids dance to the ſounds of thoſe Ba
ſons which ſerve them inſtead of Mu
ſick. When they are weary, they fa
to their Mead again, and fox themſelve
anew at a certain hour of the Night. Th
Mother takes the Child, who is the oc
caſion of the Feaſt, and goes to lie alon
with it in a Hut built on purpoſe
Moneth before. At break of day ſh
waſhes all her own body, and does th
ſame to that of her Son, whom ſhe deck
up like a Puppet, with Pendants, Brace
lets and a Neck-lace of a Value confor
mable to her condition. Hereupo
ſhe goes to find out her Husband an
his Gueſts, and the tinkling is renewed
but ſome time after, all this noiſe give
way to ſilence, during which, all thoſ
who have been in the act of Venery ar
obliged to retire, and likewiſe thoſe wh
are ſuſpected of having layn that Nigh
with their Wives; for all is Myſtery i
this occaſion; and if the Father of th
Child had toucht his Wife the Nigh
before, they would be ſure to defer th
Ceremony. Beſides this precaution, tho
have alſo that of ſending thoſe awa
from the place of the Ceremony, wh
carr

carry about them any thing of a red colour, becauſe their preſence, ſay they, would hinder the ſtopping of the bloud in the Wound. All being thus diſpoſed, the Prieſt approaches with meaſured ſteps, and with Devotion takes the Knife deſtined to that uſe, and ties a Napkin on his left Leg; the Father and Unckles of the Child do the ſame upon their Arms; and in that Equipage they follow the Prieſt thro the Door ſituated on the Weſt, into the Hut, where the Mother is in Bed with the Child. In fine, after the Circumciſion, the Fore-skin is caſt upon the ground, if the perſon Circumciſed be a Slave; but if free, the Fore-skin is put upon the Yelk of an Egg, whereon the Father or Unckle of the Child receive it from the hand of the Prieſts. After having put upon the Wound a Mixture of the bloud of a Cock and the Juice of Herbs, the Child is brought back to his Fathers Houſe, with *Huzzas* and Acclamations, which laſt the reſt of the day.

To ſee theſe Grimaces, one would ſay, that theſe *Inſularies* are very Religious, and very tender of their Children; however we may affirm, they are nothing leſs than that; for indeed they have

neither ſincerity nor affection, which it is eaſie to prove. When they have a Child born, they give notice thereof to their Prieſts, who make thoſe ignorant People believe, they read in the Stars all that happens upon Earth. The Prieſt pretends to conſult the Heavens upon what is to happen to the Child; and according to the humour he is in, he ſpeaks well or ill of his future inclinations: and if His Holineſs ſays, that he is born under an ill Conſtellation, that his manners will be corrupted, that he will be wicked, cruel and bloudy minded, from that moment the Child is carried out of the Houſe and caſt into a Buſh, where it ſerves for food unto the Beaſts. If a Woman during her big-belly finds her ſelf more ill than uſually, they ſtick not to believe, that 'tis the Child who torments her, and this is an ill *Omen:* whereupon they give the Mother a certain Potion, which kills the Child; or if they wait till it be born, it is no ſooner born, but 'tis caſt into a Ditch, or into Water. This inhumanity is ſo general, that all Women both Free and Slaves, make no ſcruple of loſing their Fruit upon any pretext whatſoever. Sometimes it is by reaſon that the

the Mother being a Slave, takes it ill to ſee her ſelf put away by her Maſter, who has deflowred her: ſometimes for that a white Maid being got with Child by a Blackmore, has ſome horrour of being the Mother of a Child of a different colour; and laſtly, ſometimes for that a Maid having got an itch to Libertiniſme, and is not willing to Marry, chooſes rather to kill her Children, than take the trouble of breeding them up. But if the Women are unnatural, the Men do not fall ſhort of them in that ill Quality; for if it happens, that the Mother expires in the Delivery, the Father cauſes the Child to be put in the ſame Coffin, ſaying, *that it is better for it to be dead, than to be brought up by Strangers.* Beſides theſe unhappy pretences of getting rid of their Children, there are a hundred others cauſed by Superſtition: thus it is no wonder, that this Iſland, as voluptuous as it is, is however ſo thinly populated. Thoſe who inhabit towards the Coaſts being become more humane thro Commerce with ſtrangers, are ſomething leſs eaſie to put their Children to Death. When the Prieſt has told them his Sentiment, and gives them no good hopes, there are thoſe who will have

them educated privately by Slaves, who bring them up like Beasts, to the end, (say they) that they may overcome by that means their ill nature.

The Island is governed by several Kings, who are almost always in War. Their Armes are Bows and Arrows, Javelins and Targets; they do not want Courage, but they Fight without Rules and Art. Their principal dexterity consists in surprizing the Enemy in an advantageous Place, and keeping him in play, while the others secure the Country, and burn all they meet with. In the mean while the Women take their pleasure, and seek out all means of diversion, but they dare not be unfaithful to their Husbands, at least, those who love them; believing that if they had any favour to their prejudice, they would not fail to be killed or dangerously wounded: whereas by making good chear without having to do with Men, the Husband would become both stronger and more couragious.

During our abode in the Island, King *Diembro* having marcht against His Enemies in the Head of Seven Thousand Men, we went upon a Mountain, from whence we saw the field of Battel. The

two

two Armies being in ſight, they began confuſedly with Javelins; then endeavouring to join, the ſtrongeſt flung his Man upon the Ground, and killed him without remiſſion; the Fight was long and doubtful, but at length, *Diembro* had the advantage, tho he was much inferiour in Number, thoſe who remain Conquerors, return to their Homes ſinging, but the greateſt noiſe comes from thoſe, who have been made Nobles, which is performed in this manner. Some days before that of the Battel, there are Detachments drawn out on both ſides to skirmiſh; thoſe who are the ſtrongeſt cut their Enemies Heads off, and carry and lay them at the Kings feet, who Careſſes 'em very highly, and gives 'em the Title of Noblemen: if in the following Wars, thoſe Noblemen bring ſtill more Heads, they are qualify'd proportionably, inſomuch as the Heads of their Enemies are as ſo many ſteps, which raiſe 'em to the higheſt Offices and Dignities.

When they have a deſire to make Peace, the firſt means to attain it, is to make Preſents on both ſides, and to appoint the day for the Treaty. The day being come, both Armies ſet 'emſelves

in Battel-Array upon the Banks of a River, which parts 'em: They kill a Bull on each ſide, out of whoſe Liver, Kings ſend one another a Portion, whereof they and their Generals eat in the preſence of their Deputies: at the ſame time they ſwear to execute punctually the Articles of Peace, which they had newly agreed to; which commonly conſiſt in never poyſoning the Waters nor Cattel more; and in not burning the Houſes, and in abſtaining from all Pillage: Wiſhing that the Liver they eat may ſerve 'em for Poiſon, if they ſpeak againſt their Thoughts.

Sect. III.

AFter five whole Moneths ſtay at *Madagaſcar*, we departed from thence on the 16*th* of *March*, and on the 12*th*. of *June* we arrived at *Sumatra*. We caſt Anchor in the Port of *Sillebar*, where we took in Peper and ſome other refreſhments. In Cruiſing along the Coaſts we took two Joncks that

that we met with. All the People they had on Board, leapt into the Sea, except a Woman, whom all the *Italians* vitiated, in ſpight of our Officers, after the moſt bruitiſh manner imaginable; when their Rage was glutted, they let her go, but ſhe was no ſooner on Land, than her Husband ſtab'd her to Death.

On the 28*th.* we made Sail towards *Indrapoura*, and in our way we took two Joncks more of *Arquin*, that were laded with Pepper, Sandalewood, Camphire and ſuch like things. On the 29*th.* we arriv'd at *Indrapoura*, where we bought what we wanted. We expected to have met with ſome more Joncks, but they were already departed.

From thence we made towards the *Sonda*, and a little after that we were in the *Streights*, Fourteen *Holland* Ships came thundring upon us. They came from *Batavia*, with Orders from the Company to bring us thither either by fair means or foul; immediately they Summon'd our Commander, who very bravely made Anſwer, *That he was not a Man to yield till after having bravely defended himſelf, and that perhaps, how*

ſtrong ſoever they might be, they would find it difficult to conſtrain him to it. The *Hollanders* not thinking to have met with ſo reſolute a Man, ſent to *Batavia* to know what they were to do; the Anſwer was, that they ſhould preſs us, and if they found themſelves too weak to perform their Commiſſions, they ſhould make uſe of the Reinforcement that was coming to them, which was a great Man of War advantageouſly fitted out, whoſe help was in no wiſe neceſſary. The *Hollanders* having received this Order, bid us with an imperious Tone, bring to them our Flag and ſtrike Sail, or they would ſink us to the bottom. This daunted our Commander, who had had time to think of what he was to do: he became penſive uneaſie, and perhaps he had reaſon ſo to be. His Men had ſtill in mind the Diſpute at *Madagaſcar*; he knew they hated him, and they only waited for an opportunity to be revenged for the affront he had put upon them. Theſe Conſiderations made him inclinable to yield; but before he came to that Reſolution, he took Council of his Officers, who were unanimouſly of Opinion, that he ſhould follow the Law of the Strongeſt,

eſt, ſince their loſs was infallible, if they perſiſted to make reſiſtance; this Reſolution was applauded by all the Ships Crew, whoſe diſunion was ſo viſible, that they could hardly have lived longer together: thus the *Hollanders* were received with open Arms. We were overjoy'd at the changing of our Maſters, and never were any Men better pleaſed with coming out of Priſon, than our Men were to go into it. If the paſſion of Separating had not been ſo great among them, it would have been eaſie for them to have made their Eſcape by Night by the way of *Batavia*, for our Ship was a ſwift Sailer, and thoſe of the *Hollanders* ſo heavy, that we were always twenty four Hours more advanced than they.

On the 15*th.* of *July*, the Commander of the *Hollander*, called *Jacob vander Meule* came on Board us; and in the General of *Batavia*'s name, took an Inventory of all he found there. After having written our Names, and the Name of the place of our Birth, thoſe whom they met withal of our own Nation, were put apart in the *Corps de garde* of *Java*; the others remained in the Ship, whoſe Coffers they picked,

taking out all the Money they found there, and making their eſcape, the *Italians* to *Goa* and *Bantam*, and the *Hamburghers* to their own Country. Preſently after this Plunder, our Commander was found dead, and we judged, by the ſigns he ſaw upon his Body, that he was poyſoned, probably by the *Italians*, for fear he ſhould have defeated 'em at his return. As for our parts, we were kept Priſoners for fourteen or fifteen days, but having preſented our requeſts to be ſet at liberty, we were accordingly ſet free; and by order of the General, each Man having received the Wages he pretended to from the Republick of *Genoa*, it was left to his choice, either to return into his own Country, or enter into the Service of the Company. I was one of the number, which accepted this laſt offer, and the others were diſperſed.

Shortly after my entring into the Service of the *Eaſt India* Company, I was ſent by the General of *Batavia* to regulate ſome Affairs at *Bantam*, where having diſpatched my buſineſs, I took occaſion to make all the inquiry I could into the State of that Iſland, which take as followeth.

Java

Java Major is an Isle declining 7 degrees 40 Minutes towards the *Antartic* from the *Equinoctial*; and placed in 21 degree of Longitude; a very great and noble Isle for from *East* to *West* it stretches one Hundred and Fifty Leagues, or of Miles Four Hundred and Fifty, and from *North* to *South* Ninty Leagues, or two Hundred and Seventy Miles *English*. The Mid-land is for the most part Mountainous, and meanly Peopled; but the Maritine low, and very Populous: the first is very subject is Wind but Healthy: the latter Marish and insalubrious. It may be called a *Compendium* of the World; for it abounds in all things that be either useful or excellent. The Coast by reason of Trade for Peper has Towns well built, and very wealthy: upon the *North* side and to the *North East*, are *Bantam*, *Palamban*, *Jachatra*, (now called *Batavia* by the *Dutch*, but formerly *Sunda Calapa* by the Inhabitants, and not unlikely to be that City *Sunda*, where the People used with a dead Man to bury so many live fish, as he had slain Enemies in his life time) as also *Japarra*, *Tubur*, *Jortan*, *Greey*, *Chiringen*, *Surebaya*, &c.

Bantam is under the *Antartic* declination or Latitude 6 degrees 20 minutes, and of Westerly variation, 3 degrees. 'Tis the biggest City in the Island, being situated at the foot of a Mountain, whence three Rivers rise, two whereof run by the Walls, the other thro the City; but all too shallow for Navigation. the Town is indifferently great, but Rascally Houses; the Walls which are Brick, and three foot thickness, are not entirely lined with Earth, yet so flanked, that at every Hundred Paces lies a Canon, which would sufficiently secure the Curtains, were it in condition for service, but their Artillery is not mounted, and they have no other Ammunition than a little Powder, brought from *Malaca*, where the *Portugueses* have a Mill. The City Gates are so wretched, that they might be beaten down with a Club; but so vigilantly guarded, 'twould be hard to approach without notice; there are neither Bastions nor Towers, but in lieu thereof Scaffolds of three Stories, which yield a strong defence.

In the whole City there are but three principal Streets, which all about upon the Castle called *Pacebam*. The one from the *Pacebam* to the Haven; another where

where the Kings Slaves and Domesticks inhabits, leads to the Gate towards the Fields, and the third to the Gate at the foot of the Mountain. The Streets are not pav'd, but are as commodious, by means of the Sand they are covered with. The Channels which in divers places cross the City, are foul and stinking, in regard the Stream of the River is not strong enough to carry off the filth it brings, and what is thrown forth choaks the Water, and makes Puddles, that infect the whole City. No Person of Quality, but has his private Chappel, or Mosquite in his House; but one is common near the Palace on the Magazin and Stable-side. The City is divided into several Posts, each of which is assigned to some Person of Quality, who commands in time of War, and gives direction in Civil Affairs. They have a Drum as big as those *German* Casks called Thunderbolts, used instead of Bells, which they beat with a wooden-bar as big as a Weavers Beam, Morning and Evening, as also upon Alarums they have brass Basons, which they beat Musically and Chime upon, as we do our Bells.

At

At every corner of the Streets there ſtands a Guard, and at Sun-ſet they draw up to make faſt all paſſage Boats, ſo as in the Night there is no ſtirring in the Street. At the Priſon-Gate, near the Palace, ſtands a Guard of Fifty Men: nor is there a Perſon of Quality, who has not one of Ten or Twelve at his Houſe. The Town is full of Coco-Trees, nor is there a Manſion without divers belonging to it. The Houſes are poorly built of Straw Reeds upon Piles made like thoſe at *Ackim*. They cover their Houſes with Coco-Leaves, and the ſides of their Lodging Rooms have only Curtains for freedom of the Air, which is exceeding neceſſary in this hot Climate. For preſervation of their Wares they have ſtore Houſes of Stone, but they are covered with ſtraw, ſo as to ſecure them from fire, which is but too frequent amongſt them; they lay great pieces of Timber on the Roof, and cover it with Sand, that the Fire may not find paſſage. The Rooms in their Houſes are only divided by partitions made of Canes called *Bamboes*, which they ſlit ſo thin, that a Horſe-Load ſerves for all the Rooms in their Houſes. At the Houſes of Perſons of Quality upon the

the first Entrance, you come into a Square Court, where the Guard is, and where the Master of the House speaks with such as have business with him, under a little shed, covered with Canes or Coco-leaves, in one of the corners of this Court stands the Mosquite, where at Noon they do their Devotions, and not far thence the Cistern where they wash themselves. Being entred the House, you find on both sides of a very narrow Gallery several little Nicks, for Slaves to rest in, who watch there for their Masters security; by reason they are all afraid of being surprized and killed by their enemies in the night. All Foreigners, as the Natives of *Bengala*, as *Gusurats*, *Malayans*, *Abyssins*, *Chineses*, *Portugals*, and *Hollanders*, ly out of Town. Here are three great Market Places, where the Merchants meet daily; the Grand *Bazaror* Exchange, is towards the East part of the Town, and is the Meeting place of Foreign Merchants, as *Portugueses*, *Arabians*, *Turks*, *Chineses*, *Pagans*, *Malayans*, *Bengalans*, *Gusarats*, *Malabars*, and other *Indians*, who are there from the break of the day until Nine of the Clock, and then break up; the second Market Place is before the

the great Meſquite divided from it by a Paliſado. To this place Women reſort with Sacks, and a weight of three Pounds, they call *Gantam*, who buy Peper of the Country People, an eight or nine Hundred *Caxas* the *Gantam*. But the *Chineſes*, who are very skilful in this Trade, foreſtal them ſometimes, for they go to the Peaſants, and buy all they have by the lump before-hand. Betwixt the *Palliſado* and the *Moſquite*, ſtand Women that ſell *Bettele*, *Araca*, *Bananas*, *Melons*, &c. and ſome there are ſet fine Cakes to be eaten hot.

A little higher on the Right Hand are Armorers, who ſell ſmall pieces of Cannon, Piſtols, Sword-blades, Battle-axes, *&c.* Not far thence, there are others that ſell Sandale Wood, White and Yellow, and on the Left Hand are Confectioners that ſell Sugar, Honey, and all ſorts of Sweet-meats wet or dry. Near to that is the Bean-Market, where are ſold all ſorts of Beans, black white, red, yellow, green and gray, at the three Hundred *Caxas* the *Gantam*. Next to this is the Onion Market, where the Merchants that ſell Cloth by wholeſale come, and ſuch as deal in return of Money, and aſſurances of the return in Veſſels.

Veſſels. Hard by this is the Poultry, where beſides tame Fowl, they ſell alſo Kids, Geeſe, Pidgeons, Parrots, *&c.* coming thence you meet with 3 ways, one going to the *Chineſes* ſhop, another to the Herb and Pulſe Market; and the 3*d.* to the Shambles. By the way to the *Chineſes* ſhops, on the Right Hand are ſome Jewellers, who for the greater part are *Choroacones*, that is to ſay, *Perſians* or *Arabians*, who ſell Rubies, Hyacinths, Turqueſſes, Granats, *&c.* And on the Left Hand is the place for the *Bengalians*, with their Toys and ſmall Wares. On the back ſide of this Street, the *Chineſes* ſell their Silks Raw and Coloured, Damask, Velvet, Sattins, Brocadoes of Gold and Silver, Purcelane Cabinets and works of Lacques, *&c.* By the way to the Herb Market, on the Right Hand upon the Sand, are the *Bengalians* with their ſmall Wares. On the Left Hand Merchants of Linnen-Cloth, and at the lower end of this Market, Married Women have Seamſtreſſes ſhops; but Men are forbidden to come there under pain of a Forfeiture. Then you come to the Herb Market, where are a multitude of Simples unknown to us. Turning thence you ſee the Fiſh-market, then the ſhambles,

bles, with Stalls full of Beef, Buffles and Veniſon: Then the Spice-market, where Women ſell Peper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, *&c.* and all ſorts of Gumms and Druggs, to *Europians* unknown: and the Rice-market where likewiſe they ſell Earthen Ware and Salt; whence they paſs by the ſame way they came to the place, where Merchants and Maſters of ſhips meet about their Affairs:

The ſale of theſe Commodities laſts but till Nine of the Clock, and then opens the Market before the *Paceham*, or Palace-Royal, where are ſold all ſorts of Victuals, as likewiſe ſome Pepper, which they truck with the *Chineſes*. About Noon the Market in the *Chineſes* Quarters begins, where nothing is ſold but for the Table.

Next to *Bantam*, *Tuba*, or *Tuban*, is the Chiefeſt Town in *Java*, and in effect is ſtronger than all the reſt, and although not ſo great as *Bantam*, 'tis at leaſt as handſome; and as well built. The Palace is exceeding ſpacious, and hath very fair Apartments, where Elephants and other Beaſts have their ſeveral Quarters: each Elephant hath his Lodge built upon four Pillars, with a Poſt in the middle to tie him to. The

Rooms

Rooms are filled with Chests, and Hampers for the Baggage, when the King goes His Progress. Near to his Lodgings is a place where his Game-Cocks are kept every one in his Pen apart, and every one his keeper; as likewise the Parrats, which are much before those brought into these Parts, the greatest part of a beautiful flame colour, with a great Golden spot on the back: The outside of their Wings blue and red, and the in-side a lovely Carnation. They are to endure the inconveniencies of a long Voyage: besides the *Indians* highly esteem them, for that they love their owners, and delight to be made much of by them. The King of *Tuban* was much taken with all these Creatures, as also with Dogs, Horses, and white Ducks, much larger than ours. He had four legitimate Wives, Six Sons, and Two Daughters; besides Natural Children, a great number by Concubines, which he kept in several Apartments: His Bed was raised at some distance from the Ground, built like an Altar of Great Stones, whereon lay a Quilt, and certain Pillows of Satin, filled with raw Silk.

The

The chief Commerce they have at *Tuban* consists in Pepper, which they carry to the Isle of *Bady*, where they truck it for Cloth and Stuffes of Cotton and Silk, which afterwards they bring to *Banda*, *Toanate*, and the *Philippins*, and other parts, to truck for Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs, The Inhabitants for the greatest part, live only on Fish. They wear no other Garments than a Linnen Cloth about the Loyns; only Persons of the First Quality have sometimes Hangselines of Chamelet, which reach but to their Knees. They are by this Habit distinguished from others Persons, and by their Trains of Slaves, without whom they never come abroad. They delight much in Horses, and to have their Saddles exceeding Rich, which are made like our great Saddles; only their Trappings studded with Gold and Silver, striving to appear well Mounted at Assemblies, and to shew the King their Horsemanship, and the dexterity of their Horses.

The Inhabitants that live in the inner part of the Isle of *Java* are *Pagans*, and the greatest part *Pythagoreans*, believing a Transmigration of the Soul; for which reason they eat neither Fish nor Flesh.

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Towards the *South* part of the Isle, there are, tho but few, *Mahometans*, who observe the *Turkish* Religion in all things, sending for Priests to *Mecca*.

They observe two great Festivals, the greater of the two begins the 5*th*. of *August*; and at the beginning of this fasting *Lent* it is, the Slaves renew their Submission to their Masters, with Ceremonies extraordinary; for they take them by the Feet, and rub 'em upwards to the Knees; then closing their Hands, they rub the Head, Face and Neck, and then unclose them again.

Lent being ended, they celebrate their *Easter*, entertaining their Children and all their Domestics with a Dinner. There is scarce a Man in *Bantam*, who hath not three or four Wives, and some have ten or twelve, besides Concubines, who wait on their Wives, especially when they go abroad: they make no difference between legitimate and natural Children: a Father hath not power to sell his Child though he had it by a Slave. Children go stark naked, only the Girls cover their Privities with a thin Plate of Gold and Silver: they marry at the Age of Eight, Nine or Ten Years, not only to prevent the Disorders, which in this hot Cli-

mate

mate were inevitable, but becauſe the King is Heir to all who dying leave their Children under Age, whom he makes his Slaves, as he doth the Widdows and Family of the deceaſed. The Dowry which Perſons of Quality give with their Daughters conſiſts in Slaves of both Sexes, and in a ſum of *Coxas*, which is very conſiderable among them when it amounts to three hundred thouſand, tho it be but much about twenty two Crowns and a half of our Money.

The Women appear with great Decency at the Marriage of their Relations, tho they uſe no great Ceremony. One may know the day by certain Poles, which are ſtuck in the Houſes of the Bride and Bridegroom, with Taſſels of red and white Cotton.

Dinner ended, they bring a Horſe to the Bridegroom, whereon he rides about the Town till Evening, expecting the Slaves he is to have in Marriage, who come commonly loaden with Preſents. None but the neareſt Kindred ſup with them, and ſee the new Married Couple abed.

Women of the firſt Rank are kept in ſuch reſtraint, that their own Sons are not ſuffered to come into their Chambers;

bers; and when they go abroad, which is very seldom, all give place and respect to them, even the King himself does it: nor dares any Man speak to a Married Woman without the leave of her Husband. Women of Quality are known from others only by their Train; for all are dressed after the same Fashion, wearing a Petticoat of Cotton or Silk, which comes from the Breast to the mid-leg, Stockings they have none, and go all bare-headed, tying up their Hair together on the Crown of their Head; but, when they come to Weddings or other Publick Assemblies, they wear a Coronet of Gold, and have Coronets and Bracelets on their Fingers, and about their Arms. They are so much addicted to Cleanliness, that there passes not a day, but they bath themselves three or four times. They never do their natural Necessities, nor receive their Benevolences from their Husbands, but they go up to the neck in Water to cleanse themselves: they do no work at all, which is no wonder; since the Husbands themselves having employed two or three Hours about their Merchandize, all the day after do nothing but chew *Bettele* amongst their Wives, who are very sollicitous,

licitous, by all the little Kindneſſes, imaginable to court their Loves, waſhing and rubbing 'em till they are ſtirred up to Voluptuouſneſs.

The Magiſtrate of the Town of *Bantam* ſits in Judicature in the Court of *Pacebam*, from four or five in the evening until it be night. The Plaintiff and Defendant appear both in Perſon, and plead their own Cauſe. One only Puniſhment is uſed for Criminals; that is, they tie them to a Poſt, and ſtab them to death with a Ponyard. Strangers have this privilege, that giving ſatisfaction to the party complaining, they may redeem themſelves from death, except they have murdered in cold bloud, or upon advantage.

The Kings Council meets upon Affairs of State under a broad ſpread Tree by Moon-light, where ſometime there comes near five Hundred Perſons, who part not till the Moon goes down. When the Council is riſen, they go to Bed, and there ly till Dinner. Afterwards the Counſellors of State give audience to all who have ought to propoſe to the Council. When the King comes there in Perſon, he ſits in the midſt of them, or elſe with the four Principal Miniſters of State, and

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propounds the point wherein he requireth their advice, or causes the Governour of the Town to propound it, To a Council of War they call the three Hundred Captrins, Commanders of the Troops the Armies consist of, which are raised in the Town it self. They have a particular course for quenching Fire, which happees but too often among 'em; for the Women have this office imposed upon them, while the Men stand in Arms to defend 'em in the mean time from Pillage.

Persons of Quality, when they go to Court, or through the Town, they have carried before them a Lance and a Sword sheathed in a black Velvet Scabbard, and by these Ensigns oblige all the Street to make way for them, and retiring back to sit on their Heels, till these Grandees are past. Their ordinary wear is of Stuff wrought with Silk, and they wear Turbants of a fine *Bengalian* Cloth. Some amongst them wear *Mandillions* of Velvet black or crimson, and never forget the Dagger or Poniard under their Girdle. They ever go with a numerous Train of slaves, one amongst them carrying the *Bettel* Bottel, another the Chamber-pot, and a third the *Umbrello*. They all go barefooted,

footed, it being thought a diſparagement among 'em to walk with Shooes thro the Town. In their Houſes many wear 'em; they are made at *Achim*, *Malacca*, and *China*, and the Iſle of *Sumatra*, where are alſo made moſt part of the *Umbrello's* uſed in the *Indies*.

The *Bantamites* are haughty, ſelf-conceited, perfidious, miſchievous, and cruel; who never fail to make an end of ſuch they get advantage of; and having once committed a Murder they kill all in their power; for knowing Death to be their inevitable reward, their diſcharge their fury indifferently on all they encounter, without conſideration of Sex or Age: ſo as ſometimes they are conſtrained to kill them in the place, inſtead of taking them to be delivered up into the Hands of Juſtice.

They generally wear long Hair, are of a Cheſnut Complexion, having great Jaw Bones, flat Faces, great Eyebrows, little Eyes, thin Beard; and being of a middle ſtature, well ſet, and ſtrongly limb'd. They are naturally addicted to Theft, and ſo vindicative, that to be revenged of an Enemy they ſtick not to turn upon his Weapon, and chooſe an aſſured Death to take away anothers Life.

Of

Of which there was an example during the King of *Bantam*'s beſieging *Batavia* in the Year 1659. a *Dutch* Souldier lying in Ambuſhcade in a Marſh, a *Bantamite* little dreaming that any body had been there, came to the ſame place to diſcover the Enemy, and was by the *Dutchman* thruſt with his Pike into his body. Upon which the *Bantamite* finding himſelf wounded, did not ſtrive to pull the Pike out of his body, but thruſt himſelf further upon it, to the end he might come at his Enemy, whom he ſtabb'd to the heart as ſoon as he got within his reach.

This bloudy diſpoſition ſhews, they have courage, and would make good Souldiers, were they but as dexterous at Fire Arms, as they are at their uſual weapons, which are the Pike, the Battle-Axe, and the Broad Sword, but above all the Dagger or Poniard. Their Bucklers are of Wood or boyled Leather ſtretch'd upon a Hoop; and for their Bodies they have *Cuiraſſes*, the pieces being faſtned together with Nails of Iron. Souldiers in times of Peace have no Pay, but in time War they have Arms and Cloths, and Rice, and Fiſh for Proviſion. They are all Slaves, and not only ſuch as belong

to the King, but likewiſe to other Lords, who are obliged to enroll them for their Princes ſervice. They are ſeldom or never idle, but imploy themſelves moſt commonly in making Sheaths for Poniards of *Sandal* Wood made hollow, or poliſhing their Arms, which they generally poyſon, keeping 'em ſo well, that no Razor can be ſharper than their Swords. The *Bantamites*, as indeed all the reſt of the *Indians*, hold their Daggers ſo dear to them, that they will not ſpeak to any Man without that by their ſide, not one Brother with another, and at Night they lay it under their Bolſters. Some uſe Trunks, thorow which they blow little poyſoned Arrows, ſo bearded that pulling it out, the Head remains in the Wound, which by theſe means becomes incurable and mortal. Amongſt ſuch a multitude of Villains, there are notwithſtanding ſome honeſt People, but the number is very ſmall; for except ſome that inhabit near *Bantam* upon the Streight of *Sunda*, at the foot of the Mountain *Gonon Bezar*, who were tranſplanted thither from *Paſarvan*, all the reſt are depraved. The People not able to live under the Tyranny of the King of *Paſarvan*, put themſelves on certain conditions

ditions under the protection of the King of *Bantam*, and have built the Town of *Sura*, which has a peculiar King, but subordinate notwithstanding to the King of *Bantam*, they living peaceably, and persevering in the exercise of the *Pagan* Religion.

The Soil is cultivated either by free People, who take it of their King or other Lords at a certain Rent, and are not bound to labour longer than by their Bargain, and may afterwards do what they please; or by Slaves, who cultivate their Pepper, Rice and Cocoes, breed Poultry and Cattel for their Masters profit, and supply his Kitchin. Some Slaves take the Cocoes at 1000 *Caxaes* the Tree. Others work by the day, and get Eight Hundred *Caxaes* the day, which is to their Masters profit. Others are not maintain'd by their Masters, but serve them six days, and the six days following work for themselves, and so get their Livelihood. The Women-Slaves keep Market, where they sell their Masters Pepper and other Commodities; or else imploy themselves in scouring or making Cloth, that they might not live unprofitably. When they have a mind to be eas'd of them, they lead 'em from Port to Port, and sell them to him who will

give moſt. The ordinary price for one of an able body, is five *Fardoes*, that is about a Piſtol a piece. The Children of a Slave belong to the Maſter, who diſpoſes of 'em as he thinks beſt; but he hath not power over the life of his Slave, without the expreſs conſent of the King or Governour.

The Pepper, which the *Bantamites* ſell to Strangers, is uſually mix'd with Ordure, black Sand, or Gravel; or they adulterate it ſome other way, either in quality or weight, as they do all their other Commodities. They keep a Trade amidſt all the neighbouring Iſlands, with notable advantage. At the Towns of *Macaſſer* and *Surubya* they fetch Rice, which there they buy for one *Sata de Caxa* the *Gantan*, and ſell it for double the Price. At *Balambuam* they buy *Cocoes*, a thouſand *Caxaes* the Hundred, and venting 'em by retail at *Bantam*, they ſell eight *Cocoes* for two Hundred *Caxaes*, there they likewiſe buy the Oyl of the ſame Fruit. At *Joartam*, *Gerrici Pati*, and *Juama*, they fetch Salt at a Hundred and fifty thouſand *Caxaes* the eight Hundred *Gantans*; and at *Bantam* three *Gantans* are worth a thouſand *Caxaes*. They carry Salt to *Sumatra*, where they truck for Lacque, Pepper, Benjamin, Cotton,

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Tortoyse-shells and divers other Commodities; from *Jacatra*, *Jappara*, *Cravaon*, *Timor* and *Palimbaon*, they fetch Honey, Wax, Sugar, *&c.* Salt-fish from *Cravaon*, and *Bender-messing*; Iron from *Crimata* in the Isle of *Borneo*; Copper and Lead from *Pepa* and *Gusebun* upon the Coast of *Malacca*; from *Bali* and *Cambaya*, Cotton, and Cotton-Cloth, *&c.*

Rich Merchants make no Voyages themselves, but venture the greatest part of their Money for more or less profit, as the Voyages are long and dangerous, and near upon the like Conditions we do here in *Europe*. Obligations, as all other Instruments, are written upon the Bark of a Tree, the Letters ingrav'd with a Bodkin; and they make it up in a Roll, or fold it four-square betwixt two Boards, which they tye together with a Pack-thread very neatly: sometimes they use *China* Paper, which is very fine and of all colours. As yet they know not the Art of Printing; but they paint their own Characters exactly well, which are rather Figures than Letters. The usual Language is peculiar to the Country, but the *Malayans* is more general; the *Mahometan* Relion hath likewise brought in the *Arabian* Language.

The *Perſians*, by the *Bantamites* called *Coracons*, traffick here for precious Stones, and all ſorts of Gums and Drugs, and are a People to be confided in, becauſe they are open-hearted and civil. The *Arabians* and the *Beguians* come thither for *China* Ware, and bring with them the Commodities of the neighbouring Iſlands. The *Malayans* and *Quilens* let their Money out at Intereſt, or upon Change. The *Guſurattans* are poor, and commonly Sea Men. All theſe Foreigners are attired all of one Faſhion, in a Cotton Garment, and in a Turbant of the ſame Stuff. At their coming to *Bantam*, they buy a Woman that is for all Uſes, and at their Departure thence they ſell her again; but, if they have Children by her they are tyed to provide for them.

The *Chineſes* are they, that bring the greateſt Trade thither, the moſt induſtrious to get Wealth, and live the beſt. They are a ſelf-ended People, that live by Uſury, and have there the ſame repute as the *Jews* in *Europe*. They go into the Countrey with a Weight in hand to buy all the Pepper they can meet with, and having weighed one parcel, ſo as they may have a near gueſs at the reſt, pay them pre-

preſent money, or according as they have occaſion for it, and by this means engroſs ſo great a Quantity, that they have ſufficient to lade the *China* Fleet when it arrives, ſelling for fifty thouſand *Caxaes* the Sack, what coſt them but twelve thouſand. This Fleet arrives at *Bantam*, in the Month of *January*, to the number of eight or Ten, and are Veſſels of forty five or fifty Tun.

By them likewiſe comes the Money hither, which in the *Malayan* Language is called *Cus*, in the *Bantam* Tongue *Pitty*, and is current not only at *Bantam*, and all the Iſle of *Java*, but through all the Neighbouring Iſlands. 'Tis a little thin Plate made of Lead, and the ſcum of Braſs, ſo brittle, that letting fall a ſtring of *Caxaes*, you ſhall break at leaſt ten or twelve. They are made in the Town of *Chincoa* in *China*, and they are beholding to *Wantay* King of *China* for them, who lived about the Year 1590, and finding that the *Caxas* made by his Predeceſſor *Huyen* King of *China*, went not off, by reaſon the *Chineſes* had ſo filled the adjacent Iſlands with 'em; He contrived this brittle Money, which his Succeſſor *Humedon* put forth, as now it is corrupted. It hath a four-ſquare hole through it, at

which they ſtring them on a ſtring of Straw; a ſtring of two Hundred *Caxaes*, called *Sata*, is worth about three farthings Sterling, and five *Sataes* ty'd together make a *Sapocon*. The *Bantamites* when this Money came firſt among them, were ſo cheated with the Novelty, that they wonld give ſix Baggs of Pepper, for ten *Sapocons*, thirteen whereof amount but to a Crown. But they have had leiſure enough to ſee their Errour, for in a ſhort time the Iſland was ſo filled with this Stuff, that they were compelled abſolutely to prohibit all Trading, which ſo diſparaged this Money, that at preſent two Sacks of Pepper will ſcarce come for one Hundred Thouſand *Caxaes*.

Likewiſe from *China* they bring Purcelane, which they ſell here at cheap rates; for at the firſt arrival of the *China* Fleet, ſix pieces of Purcelane may be bought for a thouſand *Caxaes*. They bring their Countrey Silks, Sattins and Damasks, and take away Pepper and Lacque brought to *Bantam* from the City of *Tabenbaen*, *Ani* or *Indico*, brought thither from the Town of *Anier*, Sandal-wood, Nutmegs, Cloves, Tortoiſe-ſhells whereof they make Chairs for the *Mandowins*, who prefer this ſtuff before Silver. The

The *Portugals* that deal at *Bantam* live out of Town, in the same Quarter with the *Chinezes*. They drive here a great Trade in Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Sandal-wood, Cubebs, long Pepper, and other Drugs that are sent them from *Malacca*; for the greater part of them are Factors, and Commissioners of the Governour of *Malacca*, and the Arch-bishop of *Goa*. At *Bantam* they have neither Priest nor Chappel, but at *Panarucan* they have both.

In the King of *Bantam*'s Dominions are all sorts of Beasts, both wild and tame: the Forests are full of Elephants and Rhinocerots, Leopards and Tygers, which are more cruel and furious than those of any other place, and do so much mischief, that People go not without danger to gather Frankincense, Mastick, Myrrhe, and Benjamin, which is there in its greatest Perfection, and whereof there were great quantity to be gotten, if the Forrests were not almost inaccessible, by reason of the Wild-Beasts, as also for Serpents, Lizards and Salamanders, exceeding dangerous, and of so extraordinary a growth, that there are Serpents have swallowed Children and Sheep, eaten *Tygers* and Leopards, often come out of the

Wood and make great Spoil among the Cattel which for this reaſon are reared with great difficulty. Their Swine have no Brittles, and are ſo fat, their Bellies trail on the ground.

The Rivers breed Fiſh in abundance, and Oyſters have there been ſeen, that have weighed three Hundred Pound; a thing that would ſeem incredible if there were not two Oyſter-ſhells, which weigh four Hundred ſixty and ſeven Pounds, now to be ſeen in the Duke of *Holſtein*'s Cabinet at *Gottorp*, that were brought by a Sea-Captain from the *Indies*: the Captain affirming, that there was ſo much Meat in them, that it ſufficed all that were in the Ship, being a Hundred and twenty Perſons.

'Tis very hard to hunt Deer, Goats, Boars, and other Game, fallow or black, which abound there, in regard the Woods are ſo thick, that 'tis impoſſible to make any way through them; and the *Bantamites* are ſo unskilful at their Fire-Arms, that it hath been obſerved, that a *Bantamite* having ſhot a wild Buffler, made a ſhift to kill the Beaſt; but, the Muſquet recoyling, he fell down, with his Cheek all bruiſed, and the loſs of two of his Teeth; inſomuch as theſe Creatures

tures may be seen in whole Herds feeding up and down the fields. There are likewise abundance of Apes, Foins, Squirrels, wild Peacocks and Parrots, and infinite other Birds exceeding beautiful to the Eye.

In the Rivers there is abundance of Crocodiles, which seize not only on Men bathing, but attempt the very *Canoes* as they pass along, snatching men out of 'em, and dragging 'em to the bottom. The *Chineses* tame this Creature, and fatten it, to be afterwards eaten as a great dainty. Their Civet yields as much perfume as that of *Guiney*, but it is neither so white nor so good.

They have two sorts of Poultry, one like ours, the other betwixt ours and the *Indian* kind; and these last, which are in a manner Monsters, are so furious, they will fight, till death decides the Battel. Amongst the common sort there are some whose flesh is black, yet are they very good meat.

The *Rhinocerots*, by the *Indians* called *Abadu*, is not so ordinary in the Country of *Bantam*, as in *Bengala*, *Patane*, and other places, though there are some; and the *Bantamites* make so great account of this Beast, that there is nothing about him,

him, which they uſe not in Medicine, not only the Fleſh, the Bloud, the Horn, the Teeth, but even his very Dung; they hold there is no better Antidote againſt Poiſon, and attribute the ſame qualities to this, as Ancient Authors do to the Unicorn.

The Ants are exceeding troubleſome in moſt of theſe places, but eſpecially in the Country of *Bantam*. They are much bigger than in our parts, and ſo miſchievous, that there is no Stuff, but what they ſpoil, no Victuals but what they conſume, if they can get to't; wherefore they ordinarily ſet the feet of Tables and Cupboards on diſhes half filled with water, to hinder the Ants from creeping up; and 'twere impoſſible to preſerve any Birds, did not they ſet them on Poles planted in a diſh of Water; for ſhould they put them in a Cage, the Ants would get up and kill 'em. There is beſides another ſort of Ants about the length of a mans finger, and red; but theſe are onely in the fields, where they live on the Barks of Trees and Herbs.

As concerning the Trees and Fruits in the Iſle of *Java*, amongſt others there is the *Areca*, the *Portugals* call the Tree that bears it *Arrequero*, the *Arabians*, *Fauſel*

Faufel, and the *Malayans*, *Pinang*. It is a kind of *Coco*, but not so great, nor the Leaves so big and broad: the Fruit is like a Date; Nature encloses it in a Husk, which opens not till it flower, and when it ripens the Shell falls off, the fruit remaining at the Branch. It hath scarce any Taste, but it moistens the Mouth, dyes the Lips red, and the Teeth black. The *Indians* lap it up in a *Bettele* Leaf, mix a little Chalk or Lime with it, and chew it rather out of Custom than for any Pleasure, though they hold that it strengthens the Stomach and Gums, and is a topical Medicine against the Scurvy; and in effect, there is scarce an *Indian* that is subject to this Disease or troubled with the Tooth-ach. This Drug will make some People so drunk, that all things to 'em seem to run round; but that dizziness is presently over.

The *Mangas* grow on Trees not much unlike our Nut Trees, but they have not so many Leaves: They are of the bigness of a Peach, but longer and something bending like a Crescent of a light green, drawing a little towards the red. It has a great shell, that encloses an Almond of greater length than breadth, and eaten raw is very distastful, but roasted

ed on the Coals not unpleasant: 'tis useful in Physick against the Worms, and the *Diarrhæa*. It ripens in *October*, *November*, and *December*, and being perfectly ripe, 'tis full as good as a Peach. They get them, while they are green, and put 'em up in Salt, Vinegar, and Garlick, and then they call them *Mangas d'acher*, and they serve instead of Olives. There are likewise wild ones, which they call *Mangas bravas*, of a pale green too, but brighter than the other, and full of Juice, which is immediate Death without a present Antidote.

The *Ananas* is one of the loveliest, pleasantest, and wholesomest Fruits of the *Indies*: it grows on a Bush, and hath Leaves like *Sempervivum*; the Fruit at first is green, but being ripe, turns Orange or Aurora coloured, drawing a little to a red, sharp like a Pine-Apple; for which reason, the *Portuguezes* who met with this Fruit first in *Brasil*, called it *Pinas*; but 'tis tender an ealie to cut. 'Tis yellow within, of a delicate Scent; 'tis eaten in Wine, but the excess is dangerous for Feavers; the Juice is so sharp, that if one wipe not the Knife it is cut with, next Morning it will be found eaten. The Tree is so apt to grow, that a Sprig will

take

take Root in the Earth, tho it have not past two or three Leaves, be half withered, and have been cut fifteen days before. The *Canarins* call this Fruit *Ananasa*, the *Brasilians Nava*, and in *Hispaniola*, and the other Western Islands, they call it *Jajana*; 'tis as big as the larger sort of Lemmons, or the middle Melons, excellent both in Scent and Taste. At a distance they look like Artichoaks, only they are not so picked as the Leaves of that Plant: the Stalk is like that of a Thistle, and every stalk bears but one, and that at the top of it; for tho many times it puts forth at the side other stems, yet the Fruit that comes of 'em is very small, and seldom comes to Maturity. They have of them in *March*, and then they are very pleasant, for the Juice hath the Taste of sweet or new Wine, and is exceeding easie of digestion, but it heats and after brings a Fever.

In the Territories of *Bantam* there is another Fruit called *Lammea*; 'tis as big as a Citron, the Colour green, something drawing to a red; full of Juice that is tart and Toothsome, and within hath divers black Kernels: the Leaves are like those of Lemmon Trees, but

not

not ſo long: they put them up in Salt or Sugar, or uſe them as *Tamarinds* againſt burning Feavers, Inflammations of the Breaſt, againſt pains in the Stomach and Fluxes.

Tamarinds grow on great Trees full of Branches, whereof the Leaves are not bigger, nor unlike to the Leaves of *Pimpernel*, only ſomewhat longer. The flower at firſt is like the Peaches, but at laſt turns white, and puts forth its Fruit at the end of certain ſtrings: aſſoon as the Sun is ſet, the Leaves cloſe up the Fruit, to preſerve it from the Dew, and open aſſoon as that Planet appears again. The Fruit at firſt is green, but ripening, it becomes of a dark gray, drawing towards red, incloſed in husks, brown or tawny, of taſte a little bitter, like our Prunelloes. Every husk contains three or four little Beans in a certain skin, which is that the *Portugals* call *Tamarincho*. The Fruit is viſcous, and ſticks to the Fingers, but of ſo good a taſte, that the *Indians* uſe it almoſt in all Sawces, as we do Verjuice; but 'twould turn a mans Stomach to ſee them cook meat with this Drug: for ſqueezing it between their hands, the juice that runs through their fingers looks more like a Medicine than a Sawce. Theſe Trees

Trees bear twice in the Year, and grow every whete without being planted, or otherwiſe looked after. Phyſicians uſe this Drug againſt burning Feavers, heat of the Liver, and Diſeaſes in the Gall; and infuſed a Night in cold Water, it purges gently. The *Tamarinds* brought to our Parts, are either Salted or preſerved in Sugar. The Inhabitants of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, where there grows plenty of it, call it *Quille*, and the *Bantamites Sundalaſſa*. The *Portugals* give it the name of *Tamarinches*, for the reſemblance the Fruit holds with the Date of *Arabia*, called *Tamar*, as if they would ſay, Dates of *India*. The *Malabars* call it *Pali*, and the reſt of the *Indians Ampuli*: the Tree is as big as a Walnut Tree, full of Leaves, bearing its Fruit at the Branches, like the ſheath of a Knife, but not ſo ſtrait, rather bent like a Bow. The *Indians* when they would tranſport their *Tamarinds*, take them out of the Husks, and make them up in Balls as big as a man's Fiſt, unhandſom to look on, and worſe to handle.

Common it is in this Country to plant Pepper near a ſort of Canes, by the *Bantamites* called *Mambu*, in which the *Tabaxir* is found. 'Tis true, in the Iſle of

Java

Java there were never any of 'em found; but again, 'tis certain that on the Coast of *Malabar*, *Coromandel*, *Bisnagar*, and near to *Malacca*, this sort of Cane produces a Drug called *Sacar Mambus*, that is Sugar of *Mambus*, The *Arabians*, *Persians* and *Moors* call it *Tabaxir*, which in their Language signifies, a white frozen Liquor. These Canes are as big as the Body of a Poplar, having strait Branches, and Leaves something longer than the Olive tree. They are divided into divers knots, wherein there is a certain white Matter like Starch, for which the *Persians* and *Arabians* give the weight in Silver, for the use they make of it in Physick, against burning Feavers, and bloudy Fluxes, but especially upon the first approaches of any Disease: and which, according to their Application, is a Soveraign Remedy against the Stone.

These Canes are so big, that the *Indians* cleave them to make Boats, leaving Knots at each end, whereon they sit to guide it, one before, another behind, and use this sort of Boat the rather, for that they are perswaded *Crocodiles* bear a respect to the *Mambu*, and never hurt the Boats made of this Cane.

In

In the Isle of *Java* there is another Fruit, called amongst the *Malagars Durion*, not to be seen any where but in this place, and the *Malaccaos*. The Tree that bears 'em, by the *Malagars* called *Batar*, is as big as our Apple-tree, the Bark thick, plentiful of Boughs, and wealthy in Fruit: the Blossom, which they call *Bnaa*, is white, inclining to yellow, and the Leaves half a Foot in length, and two or three Fingers broad; on the out-side of a pale Green, drawing towards a Grey, but on the in-side the Green is very delicate and lively; the Fruit is as big as a Melon, covered with a thick rough Rind, green, and hath ribs, as the Melons. Within 'tis divided into four quarters, which are again divided into two or three little Cells, that contain the Fruit, which is as big and white as a Pullets Egg, and of taste so delicious, that the *Bianco-Mangiares*, which the *Portuguezes* compound of Rice, brawns of Capons, Cream, Sugar, and Rose-water, is not more dainty; Each Fruit hath a Stone as big and rough as that of the Peach; it will not keep; for when the White begins to turn, it must be thrown away, and must be eaten as soon as the Husk begins to open. Such as are not used to this Fruit, will not like

like it at first, being it hath the smell of a roasted Onion, but the Taste is so pleasing, that it may be reckoned amongst the prime, and most excellent Fruits of the *Indies*. One thing it is very remarkable for, that there is so great an Antipathy between it and the *Bettele*, that the least number of *Bettele* Leaves laid near a Room full of *Duriaons*, they corrupt and rot immediately. Accordingly, when a Man hath eaten too much of this Fruit, let him but lay two or three *Bettele* Leaves upon his breast, and he shall be eased; and the eating but one of these Leaves after the *Duriaons*, causeth speedy Digestion; so as thus one may eat as much as he will, without the least inconvenience.

The *Lantor*-Tree, which is another sort of *Cocoe*-Tree, as we said before, is frequent in the Isle of *Java*; the Leaves ars five or six foot long, and so smooth that the *Bantamites* write upon it with a Bodkin, and use it instead of Paper.

Of all the *Indies* no part bears *Cubebs* but the Country belonging to the King of *Bantam*; the *Bantamites* call it *Cucombi* and *Cumae*; the other *Indians* call it *Cuba Chini*, because the *Chineses* first fetch'd

fetch'd it thence, to furniſh other Parts, before the *Portugals* or *Hollanders* had any Commerce there. This fruit grows upon another Tree like Pepper, and in Bunches like Grapes. The *Bantamites* knowing it to be no where but with them, eſteem it ſo much as they will not ſuffer a Plant to go from them, and ſell it not unboyl'd, for fear it ſhould be planted elſewhere, tho there is ſuch plenty of it, that at *Bantam* a Weight of fifty ſix Pounds is worth but ſix, or at moſt, ſeven thouſand *Caxaes*. The Uſe of it is, to fortifie the Stomack, and cleaſe the Breaſt, but the *Mahometans* take it with a little *Arek*, and are of opinion it reſtores languiſhing and ſpent Nature.

The *Manghoſtan* is a fruit growing by the High-ways of *Bantam*, upon Buſhes, like our Sloes, and much of the ſame taſte.

The Herb the *Bantamites* call *Talaſſa*, and the *Malagars Lalade*. It bears neither Fruit nor Flower, but is uſed in Sawces, and ſome eat it green, and aſſign it the ſame Vertues as they do the Cubebs.

In *Java* they have another Fruit, which grows likewiſe in other places call'd *Jaca*, in form and bigneſs like a *Citrul*, with a thick and rough Rind; Within 'tis full of certain Nuts, the kernels whereof being roaſted on Coals, are good to eat, and ſtay the flux of the belly. The Tree is very great, but the Boughs not being ſtrong enough to bear the fruit, it hangs all along the Body of it, up from the very ground: Being full ripe, the Rind grows hard and black, and emits a very ſweet ſcent; the fruit it ſelf changes taſte, yielding one while that of the Melon, another that of the Peach, ſometimes that of Honey, ſometimes that of ſweet Lemon; but is ſo hard of digeſtion, that 'tis never eaten, but vomited up again. The Nut of it is as big as a Date, and cauſeth windineſs in thoſe that eat it green, but roaſted after the manner we told you, they are very pleaſant, and good for ſuch as have a kindneſs for Women.

In the ſame Iſland, towards the Streight of *Sundy*, grows alſo abundance of wild Cinnamon, which the *Portugals* call *Canela de Mato*, and *Malayans Cajumanis*. It is not near ſo good as the fine Cinnamon, whence it comes, there's

there's but very little of it bought, it being hardly worth the Tranſportation.

The *Carcapuli* is a Fruit about the bigneſs of a Cherry, and much of the ſame taſte, and the Trees which bear it are like our Cherry-Trees. Of theſe there are ſeveral kinds, whereof ſome are white, ſome of a dark red, and ſome of a lively Carnation Colour.

The *Coſtus Indicus*, by the *Malayans* called *Pucho*, by the *Arabians*, *Coſt*, or *Caſt*, is the Wood of a Tree reſembling the Elder, as well in height, as in Flower and Scent: the *Turks*, *Perſians* and *Arabians*, make an extraordinary Traffick of it, as they likewiſe do of *Calamus Aromaticus*, which alſo grows on the Coaſt of the Streight of *Sundy*. That yellow and Spungy Matter which Women uſe againſt pains in the *Matrix*, is properly in the Stalk of it. The *Bantamites* give it to their Horſes, compounding it with Garlick, Cummin-ſeed, Salt, Sugar, and Butter, making it into a Paſte, which they call *Arata*; and they hold it very ſovereign for their Beaſts, to whom notwithſtanding they never give it, till the extremity of the Heats be over.

The

The *Zerumbal*, which the *Bantamites* and *Malayans* call *Canior* too, grows in these parts and is like to Ginger, only the Leaves somewhat more long and broad. They use to dry it, or preserve it in Sugar, as they do Ginger, but esteem it above Ginger.

There are two kinds of *Galanga*, by the *Arabians* called *Calvegian*. The lesser comes from *China*, and is much better than that which is brought out of the Isle of *Javan*, where they call it *Lanquas*. This Herb is neither sowed nor set, but grows naturally, and is about two foot high above the ground. The Flower is white, and the Leaves pointed, and as hard as the point of a Knife. The *Bantamites* use it for a Sallad, as also in Physick, as they do the Root, which is thick and long, and full of knots like a Cane, as biting in taste as Ginger, and of a very sweet scent.

Benjamine is a Gum distilling from Trees, not unlike Lemon trees. While they are young the *Benjamine* is black, which is the best. But as they grow old the *Benjamine* grows white, and loses strength; so as to put it off they mingle it with black. The *Moors* call it *Louan Javii*, that is, *The Incense of Java*.

In

In the Foreſt of *Java*, Trees there grow of red *Sandale*, but the white and yellow *Sandale*, which is without compariſon the better, comes from the Iſles of *Timor* and *Solor*. This Tree is of the bigneſs of a Walnut-Tree, and bears a fruit not unlike our Cherries, but 'tis black and inſipid. The *Indians* beat white and yellow *Sandale*, and make a Concoction, wherewith they rub their Bodies, not only for the odour, but for that they believe 'tis reſtorative. They value not red *Sandale*, but ſell it at cheap rates to other Parts.

They have likewiſe abundance of Ginger, by the *Malayans* called *Aliaa*, and by the *Bantamites Gauti*; but they either eat it green in Sauces, or preſerve it, for they never dry it.

Anacardium by the *Portuguezes* called *Fava de Malacca*, by reaſon of its likeneſs to a Bean, is very common here: and the *Bantamites* take it in Milk againſt the *Aſthma*, and the Worms. Some pickle 'em as they do Olives; and they are altogether as pleaſant as Olives.

That Wood the *Portugals* call *Pala de Cuebra*, grows there in great abundance. 'Tis white inclining to yellow, hard and

bitter. The *Indians* bruiſe, and take it in Wine or Water againſt burning Feavers and the ſtinging of Serpents: 'tis ſaid, that for this Cure they are beholding to a Creature in ſize and ſhape like our Ferrets, by them called *Quil* or *Quirpela*, which they breed for Recreation, and to catch Rats and Mice. This little Beaſt being a mortal Enemy to Serpents, never meets with any of 'em, but it ſets upon 'em, and being bitten runs immediately to this Root, which is his preſent Cure.

Palo d' Aguila, by Druggiſts called *Lignum Aloes*, by the *Portugueze Palo d' aguila*, and by the *Indians Calamba*, grows in *Java*, but not in ſuch quantity as in *Malacca*, *Sumatra*, *Cambaya*, and other places. The Tree is like the Olive tree, only a little bigger. The Wood while green hath no ſcent, but as it drys its odour increaſes. The weightieſt and browneſt is the beſt: its perfection is known by the Oyl that iſſues out of it when it is held to the fire. They make Bands of it, and the *Indians* uſe it to embelliſh their Cabinets; but the chiefeſt uſe is for Phyſick, for this Wood beaten to Powder, and taken in Broth or Wine, fortifies the Stomach, ſtays Vomiting,

miting, and Cures the Pleurisie and Bloudy Flux. What the *Portugals* call *Aquila brava*, or wild *Calamba*, is not so good as the others, and the *Indians* chiefly use it at the Funerals of their *Bramins*, making the fire of it that burns the Corps.

At *Bantam* they sell also store of *Lacque*, whereof they make *Spanish* Wax, and the Varnish they lay over so many excellent Works in *China*, *Japan*, and other places: the Territories of *Bantam* produce it, but the best comes from *Pegu*, where 'tis called *Tieck*, and where great and winged Ants get up the Trees, and suck the Gum, which afterwards they lay upon the Boughs as Bees do Honey and Wax. When the Boughs are full, the Owners cut them, setting 'em to dry in the Sun till the *Lacque* falls from the Boughs, then they beat it to powder, and give it what colour and form they please.

The other Druggs gotten in the King of *Bantam*'s Dominions are *Pody*, a mealy kind of substance, which they use against Rheum and Wind. *Carumba* or *Floris* a Root whereof they make Sawces, and wherewith they dye their Cotton Cloths. *Conjuapi* a Wood with which

they rub their bodies. *Samperentam* is a root found near *Sundy*, ſtronger than Ginger, and very bitter. *Pontiou* they hold good againſt Feavers, but 'tis exceeding dear. *Gatogamber* is a fruit like an Olive, good againſt the Tooth-ach. *Ganti*, a Root ſo like Ginger, that the *Bantamites* have given it the ſame name, but 'tis dearer; and with it they rub their Bodies. *Saſum* is Muſtard-ſeed. *Doringi* a Drug they give Children as ſoon as they come into the World. *Galan*, a root growing in the water, and very refreſhing. *Madian*, *Maya*, and *Coraſſini*, are intoxicating Drugs they mix in their Drinks. *Rhodium* the aſhes of a Tree growing near *Sundy*, wherewith they ſcour their Bodies, as they do with *Sary*, which is a flower, The *Turgary*, *Sarahan*, and *Sedowaya* are Roots for the ſame uſe. *Sambaya* is the fruit, the *Chineſes* call *Guiduar*, as big as an Acorn, of high price, by reaſon 'tis not ordinary, and is a ſovereign remedy againſt Poiſon, and the biting of Venemous Beaſts. *Jalave* is like *Sambaya*, and of the ſame uſe in Medicine. *Paravas* is a very cooling Herb, but very ſcarce and very dear. *Tomonpate* a Root like *Galican*, uſed againſt Inflammations of the Spleen. The *Conduri*,

ri, which the *Bantamites* call *Saga*, are red Beerries ſpotted with black, wherewith they weigh Gold and Silver, but are not to be eaten they are ſo bitter, and as ſome ſay poyſonous. There is likewiſe *Azebar*, the *Sycomore*, the *Nux Indica*, and divers other Trees, Plants and Druggs, to *Europeans* ſome unknown; but 'twould require a peculiar Treatiſe to name 'em all, and would fill a large Volume to deſcribe their good and bad qualities.

Sect. IV.

AMong the Creatures, which we ſaid the Land of *Bantam* abounds withal, we mentioned Apes; and it is obſervable, that where there are a great number of theſe Animals, there are very few Crows; for aſſoon as they have built their Neſts, and laid their Eggs, the Apes get upon the Trees, and throw their Eggs to the ground: I do not know whether it be to ſee, if they can fly or no. As I was one day travelling along the Road in a Coach, attended with a

great many, we ſaw a vaſt number of Monkeys Males and Females, and many of the Females holding young ones in their Arms: Having a deſire to ſhoot at one, I took a Harquebuſs, and kill'd a Female Monkey, who lay ſtretched out upon the Boughs, letting her little one fall to the ground. But immediately all the Monkeys that were upon the Trees, to the number of ſixty, came down in a great fury to have leap'd into our Coach, where they would ſoon have ſtrangled us, had we not prevented them by cloſing the Shutters; and had we not had a great number of Men, who with much ado kept them off; yet they purſued our Coach above a League, and were ſtout luſty Monkeys. In ſeveral parts of this Country there are particular Hoſpitals for theſe Creatures. On the ways there are commonly Copſes of *Bamboos* growing very high; ſome of theſe are ſo thick, that it is impoſſible for a Man to get into 'em; but they are peſtered with prodigious numbers of Apes. Thoſe that breed in the Copſes upon one ſide of the way, are enemies to them that are bred on the other ſide; ſo that they dare not croſs from one ſide to the other, but they are in danger of being immediately

ly ſtrangled. Here the Travellers have good ſport by ſetting the Apes together by the ears, which is done after this manner; In ſeveral parts of the Road there is Rice to be ſold, and they that would ſee the ſport, cauſe five or ſix Baskets of Rice to be ſet in the Road, ſome forty or fifty paces the one from the other, and cloſe by every Basket they lay five or ſix Botoons about two foot long, and two inches about; then they retire and hide themſelves: preſently they ſhall ſee the Apes on both ſides of the way, deſcend from the tops of the *Bamboos*, and advance towards the Baskets which are full of Rice; They are about half an hour ſhewing their Teeth at one another, before they come near the Baskets; ſometimes they advance, then retreat again, being loath to encounter. At length the Female Baboons, who are more eager and couragious than the Males, eſpecially they that have young ones, which they carry in their Arms as Women do their Children, venture to approach the Baſkets; and as they are about to put in their hands to eat, the Males on the other ſide advance to hinder 'em. Immediately the other Party comes forward, and thus the feud being kindled

on both ſides, they take up the Battoons, that lie by the Baskets, and thraſh one another in good earneſt. The weakeſt are conſtrained to fly into the Woods with their Pates broken, and their Limbs maimed, while the Maſters of the Field glut themſelves with Rice, and the joys of Victory, tho it may be when their Bellies are full, they will ſuffer ſome of the Female Party to come along with 'em.

As for the *Elephants*, I happened to ſee two that were lately taken. Each of them was placed between two Tame ones. Round about the wild Elephants ſtood ſix Men, with every one a Half Pike in their Hands, and a lighted Torch faſtened at the end of a Pike; who talkt to the Beaſts, giving them Meat, and crying out in their Language, *Take, eat it.* The food which they gave 'em was a little Bottle of Hay, ſome pieces of brown Sugar, and Rice boiled in Water, with ſome few Corns of Pepper. If the wild Elephants refuſed to do as they were bidden, the Men made Signs to the Tame Elephant to beat 'em, which they did, banging the Refractory Elephant upon the Head and Forehead with their Trunks; and if he offered to make

any

any ſtir or reſiſtance, the other Elephant thwack'd him moſt unmercifully on the other ſide; ſo that the poor *Elephant* not knowing what to do, was conſtrained to learn obedience.

Being thus fallen into the Story of *Elephants*, I will add ſome other Obſervations, which I have made upon the nature of theſe Creatures. Though the *Elephant* never meddles with the Female after he is once taken, yet he is ſometimes ſeized with a kind of luſtful Rage. One day that the King was Hunting upon an *Elephant*, with one of his Sons that ſate by him to fan him, the *Elephant* became ſo furious by reaſon of his Luſt, that the *Governour* who was by no means able to maſter or rule him, declared to the King, that to allay the fury of the *Elephant*, who would doubtleſs bruiſe him to pieces among the Trees, there was no way but for one of the three to forfeit his Life, and that he would willingly ſacrifice his for the ſafety of the King, and the Prince his Son; only he deſir'd His Majeſty to take care of the three ſmall Children which he muſt leave behind him. Having ſo ſaid, he threw himſelf under the *Elephants* Feet, who had no ſooner taken him in his Trunk, and

ſqueez'd him to pieces with his feet, but he grew quiet and peaceable as before. The King as an acknowledgment of ſo ſignal a deliverance, gave to the poor Widow 200000 *Roopies*, and highly advanc'd every one of his Sons, that had ſo generouſly laid down his life for the ſafety of the Father of his Country.

I obſerved alſo, that tho the *Elephants* skin be very hard whilſt he is alive, yet when he is dead the skin is juſt like melted Glew.

There are ſeveral Parks that are empaled with nothing but *Elephants* Teeth, the leaſt of which Parks is above a League about. In ſome places they Hunt the *Elephants*, and eat the Fleſh; but they are obliged to give the Tuſhes of every one they kill to the Lord of the place. When they intend to take their *Elephants*, they make a long Lane clos'd in on both ſides, ſo as the *Elephant* can run neither to the right nor to the left. This Lane is broad at the firſt, but grows narrower and narrower, till there is no more Room left at the further end, than for the Female *Elephant* to lie down, which muſt be one that is deſirous of the Male at the ſame time. Tho ſhe be tame, yet ſhe is bound with good Ropes and Cords,

Cords, and by her Cries will call the Male, who preſently runs through the Lane towards her. Now when the *Elephant* comes where the Lane grows narrow, they that lie hid for that purpoſe, immediately barricado up the Lane behind; and when he comes near the Female, then is another barricado ſet up, that ſtops him from going any further. When he is thus between the Barricadoes, they ſo entangle his Legs and Trunk with Ropes and Cords, that he is ſoon taken, having no way to help himſelf. The ſame way they uſe for the moſt part in the Kingdom of *Siam* and *Pegu*; onely that the Natives there mount the Female *Elephant*, and go to find out the Male in the Foreſts; and when they have met with his haunt, they tie the Female to the moſt convenient place they can find, and then they fix their Snares for the *Elephant*, who in a ſhort time haſtens towards the Female hot for generation, where her Cries call him.

This is obſervable of the Female, that when ſhe begins to be hot, ſhe gathers together a great heap of Herbs and Weeds, and makes her ſelf a kind of Bed ſome four or five foot high from the ground, where contrary to the Cuſtom

of

of all other Creatures she lies upon her back in expectation of the Male, whom she calls to her by a peculiar Cry.

This is furthermore particular to the *Elephant* in the Isle of *Ceylon*, that only the first, which the Female brings forth has Tushes. And it is also observable, that the Ivory which comes from *Achem*, when it is wrought has this peculiar quality with it, that it never grows yellow, like that which comes out of the Continent, and from the *East-Indies*, which makes it more esteemed and dearer than any other.

When the Merchants bring *Elephants* to any place to sell, 'tis a pleasant sight to see 'em go along; for in regard there are generally old and young together, when the old ones are gone by, the Children will be running after the little ones to play with 'em, and give 'em something or other to eat. While the young *Elephants* (which are very wanton) are busily taking what is offered them, the Children leap upon their Back; but then the young Elephants, that lately stopt for the lucre of Victuals, perceiving their Dams a great way before 'em, double their pace, and playing with their Trunks, throw

throw the Children off their backs to the ground, and that without doing 'em any harm.

Notwithstanding all the Inquiry I have made, I could never find exactly how long the *Elephant* will live; nor can all the Governours and Keepers of those Creatures tell you more, than that such an Elephant has been in the possession of their Father, Grandfather, and Great Grandfather: and by that computation I have found, that they have liv'd some of 'em six score, or an Hundred and Thirty Years.

The *Javians* making their benefit of the *Portugals* Ingratitude to the *Indian* Princes, who entertained 'em, did pertinaciously oppose the establishment of any strangers in the Isle. But the profit the Kings of *Bantam* and *Jacatra* receive by vending their Spices to the *English* and *Dutch*, was so considerable, that at last they consented, that the People of those two Nations should build a House for such Factors, as they should have occasion to leave there, and for stowing up the Commodities they traffiqu'd in. The *Dutch* by Treaty with those Kings, regulated the Customs of Importation and Exportation; but those Articles were

were ſo ill kept by the *Indian* Kings, who raiſed their Rates according as they diſcovered the ſtrangers neceſſity of Commerce; that the *Dutch* to avoid this Injuſtice, and ſecure 'emſelves from the violence of the *Barbarians*, by degrees ſecretly fortified their Quarters at *Jacatra*, and in a ſhort time made it defenſible. The *Indians* perceived it not, till 'twas paſt their hopes of forcing it; ſo as in this deſpair of driving out the *Dutch*, they made uſe of the bad Correſpondence between the *Engliſh* and them, which chiefly appeared in a Sea-fight they had near *Bantam* and *Jacatra*, *June* 2. 1619. the *Holland* Fleet being put to Flight by the *Engliſh*. The *Dutch* being forced to retreat, the King of *Jacatra* with the *Engliſh* Forces, beſieged the *Dutch* Fort, now called *Batavia*, which Siege laſted ſix Moneths, till the *Holland* Admiral having reinforced his Fleet with the Ships that lay in the *Molucques*, conſtrained the *Engliſh* to raiſe the Sieg, to embarque their Guns, and quit the Streight of *Sunda*, to get into the main Sea. The King of *Jacatra* would have caſt the blame of all theſe diſturbances upon the *Engliſh*, but the *Dutch* General would not be ſatisfied with ſuch excu-

excuſes, but landing his Forces, to the number of Eleven Hundred Men, he aſſaulted the Town of *Jacatra*, which he took by force, and having put all to the Sword, fir'd it. That done, the *Dutch* compleated the Fortification of their Quarters, and brought it to a regular form, with four Baſtions of Free-ſtone, well Trench'd and Pallizado'd, with Half Moons, Redoubts, and other neceſſary works. The King of *Matram*, who is (as it were) Emperour of *Java*, in the Year 1628. beſieged this Fort, and lying under the Canon ſtorm'd it ſeveral times; but in the end was forc'd to raiſe the Siege, as he in like manner was the Year following; and ſince that time the *Dutch* have eſtabliſhed their Commerce joyntly with the *Chineſes*, *Siameſes*, *Succadans*, and other Neighbours, taking Ten in the Hundred Cuſtom upon all Commodities, whether imported or exported thence.

The City of *Batavia* is twelve Leagues from *Bantam*, Eaſtward in a Bay, which being ſheltered with ſome ſmall Iſlands on the Sea-ſide, is one of the beſt Roads in all the *Indies*. Strangers that inhabit there pay a certain Tax by the Moneth, according to the profits they make,

make, which is great; for a Porter who will with eaſe get two Royals a day, pays but one and a half in a Moneth; a Fruiterer four Royals, a Fiſherman three Royals, Diſtillers of *Arach* eight Royals; Mechanicks, as Shoomakers, Taylors, and the like, ſo as at preſent 'tis the moſt important place and firm eſtabliſhment the *Dutch* have throughout the *Indies*.

Shortly after my return from *Bantam* to *Batavia*, I was drawn out amongſt others to be ſent to *Siam*, where we arrived ſafely. That Kingdom extends not onely in the *Peninſula*, beyond the *Ganges* as far as *Cape Jin Capare*; but it likewiſe comprehends the Kingdom of *Martaban*, which is upon the Gulph of *Pegu*, and that of *Cambaia*, upon the Gulph of *Siam*; it is ſituated in the moſt Eaſtern part of all the *Indies*, and contains abut 360 Leagues from the *South* to the *North*, and about 200 in its greateſt extent from Eaſt to Weſt above the *Peninſula*.

It may be divided into four or five principal parts; that which is above the *Peninſula*, in the midſt of the others, is particularly the Kingdom of *Siam*. On its Weſt is that of *Martaban*, on the Eaſt

Cam-

Cambaya, and *Maluca* on the South. This Island formerly contained several Kingdoms, that are at present reduced into Provinces, the Princes whereof are Subjects and Tributaries of the King of *Siam*.

Very pleasant and fruitful is this Country, being watered with several great Rivers, the principal of which is called *Menan*, which after having Bathed *Prom*, *Travai*, and *Brema*, Cities of *Ava* and *Pegu*, enters into that of *Siam*, passing thorough *India* the Capital thereof. This River is so deep, that it can carry Ships of four Hundred Tun, and which take Twelve or Thirteen Foot Water; and it might bear those that draw as much more, were it not that at its mouth there is a Rock, which fills the bottom near which you are to pass, and hinders greater Vessels from coming in. Its breadth near the City, and for two Leagues beyond it, is two Bow-shoot, which renders the unlading of Commodities so much the more easie. Every where else its Banks are a good Musquet shot distance one from another. From the City to thirty Leagues beyond it 'tis all along beset with Gardens, Burroughs, Villages, Monasteries, and other very fine glori-

ous

ous Buildings, the ſight of which is infinitely charming. And what exalts their beauty, is that inſtead of Mountains, we ſee nothing in all that Country which is plain and even, but Towers and Pyramids, which have ſomething very ſingular both for Art and Materials.

Eight Leagues from the City ſtands another called *Bancock*, where all manner of Ships, of what Nation ſoever they be, are obliged to ſtop to declare from whence they come, whither they go, what is their *Cargo*? and how many Men they have on Board? after which they pay the Cuſtoms, for which the Toll-man gives an Acquittance, which they are obliged to ſhew to another little City, called *Canon Bantenan*, which is but a League from *India*; and in caſe it be without deceit, they are permitted to go whither they pleaſe, and to trade freely through all the Kingdoms, without being obliged to pay any other Cuſtoms than thoſe of going out, which every Ship is to pay upon pain of Confiſcation. As for *India*, which, as I have ſaid, is the Capital of the Kingdom, 'tis without contradiction, one of the fineſt things that can be ſeen. Its Ram-

Ramparts are about three fathoms in height, with Baſtions of all ſorts, for there are both ſolid, plain and cut. Admirable are its Buildings, but eſpecially the Temples, the Monaſteries, and gilt Towers, are there of an unexpreſſible Richneſs and Ornament. The River *Menan* does there run into eight parts, which after having formed two Iſlands, diſcharges it ſelf into the Gulph of *Siam*. The Kings Palace is of ſo vaſt an extent, that one would take it for a City. It has its ſeparate Ramparts, and the Towers which environ it are in ſuch great numbers, ſo high built, that nothing is more magnificent; and the inſide is anſwerable to the outſide. I know by thoſe who have travell'd *China*, that in no other Country is any thing ſo perfect to be ſeen.

The Air is very temperate, conſidering its being ſo near the Line, (for it is but fifteen degrees diſtant) perhaps by reaſon of the narrowneſs of the Country, which is refreſhed by Winds. The Soil is fat, and very fruitful in Rice, Barley, and Fruits. They gather there a great quantity of Pepper, Benjamin, Musk and Aloes. There are Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Pewter, and other Metals. It breeds

breeds a great number of *Elephants* and Horſes. There are great Foreſts towards *Cochinchina*, which ſerve for retreats to Tygers, Lions, Leopards, and other ravenous Beaſts, and for Veniſon; but the number of Red and Fallow Deer is incredible, ſince that there is carried every Year to *Japan*, above Three Hundred Thouſand Skins of thoſe Creatures, wherein the Company have a good ſhare. Oxen, Cows, Hares, Hogs, wild Boars, Buffeloes, and Rabbets are there without number. Birds there are of a Thouſand ſeveral *Species*, and even of all ſorts, except the Swan and Nightingale, which have never bin ſeen there. The Country wants not Fiſh, but above all they make a great Trade of the Skins of Thornback, the moſt part of which are ſold in *Japan*, where they are worth fifty, ſixty, and ſome an Hundred Ducats a piece. I have ſeen one ſold for an Hundred Crowns; and that was no extraordinary rate, yet they would not give five Pence for one that has the leaſt defect. There is a great number of Crocodiles, which the Inhabitants do happily make uſe of for the Curing many evils.

The

The Natives are all Idolaters, and extreamly superstitious. They have many Temples inhabited by Monks, who are had in great Veneration.

This Country was always governed by a King or an Emperour, to whom His Subjects pay a kind of Adoration. He reckons Princes among His Subjects; His Dominions are so vast and so extended, that he is esteemed one of the most powerful Monarchs in the World, which we shall see more at large in the following Section.

Sect. V.

THE Kingdom of *Siam*, tho vast, yet is Populous, proportionably to its greatness. The Natives are good-natur'd, witty and industrious. All the Artificers are very dexterous; and tho they be of all sorts, most part of 'em however are either Fishermen or Husbandmen, because very few but have their Lands in Property, or certain Places of Rivers and other Waters, where they

they have Right of Fiſhing, which ſuffices them for their ſubſiſtence. For Avarice and Ambition are no Vices of this Country; the Abundance being ſo great, that moſtly the day-labouring People have but three Pence a day for their nouriſhment and pains, on which they live very handſomly, and have beſides ſomething to lay up. The Merchants are all rich, becauſe perhaps they know the end and art of Trade, wherein few Nations excel them.

In each City is a Sovereign Court, whoſe Preſident, that is Triennial, being aſſiſted with his Counſellours, ſits as Judge in all Cauſes both Civil and Criminal. But they do not judge there in the laſt Appeal, and none but the great Council, which reſides in the *Metropolis*, have that priviledge. The Proceedings there are much ſhorter, and leſs ſubject to Corruption, than in *Europe*. They do juſtice without diſtinction, and whoſoever finds himſelf attainted and convicted of Larceny, of Murder, *&c.* no favour can hinder him from being puniſhed, according to the enormity of the Crime.

There

There is no Court more *ſuperb* than that of this Emperour. He never goes on foot, no, not in his own Palace, where he cauſes himſelf to be carried from one place to another in a Chair of Maſſie Gold. The greateſt Lords of the Empire, who are obliged to follow him at all hours, and at all times, however never ſee him more than once a day; and that too with ſo much Pomp and Splendour, that he dazles all thoſe who look on him. When one of theſe great Men is deſirous to ſpeak to him, he approaches him with his Knees upon the ground, his Hands joyned, his Head bowed down, and begins and ends his Speech with theſe words, *Javva Fiauw Perre Bonde, Tiauw Javva*; which ſignifies, *King of Kings, and Lord of Lords.* His Throne, which is of Maſſie Gold, and all beſet with Precious Stones, is raiſed very high from the ground; he mounts it by ſeveral ſteps of the ſame Metal, but 'tis a Crime to ſee him mount it, and every ſtep at both ends ſupports an *Animal* of different kind, and of fine Gold. When he goes out of His Palace, whether out of Devotion, or for Pleaſure, which happens two or three times in the Year, he is attended by the greateſt Princes of His Em-

Empire, by His Wives and Concubines, who are in great numbers all very richly clothed, by Land upon *Elephants*, and by Water in Barges all guilt without and within. From the Palace to the place where the Emperour goes, the Life-Guard ſtands in a row on each ſide, all well apparelled and mounted to advantage; principally the chief Officers, who are upon *Elephants*, whoſe Houſes are of Gold and Silver. All along the way nothing is to be heard but Fifes, Drums, Flutes, and other Inſtruments, which make a paſſable Harmony. And aſſoon as the Emperour appears, every one upon pain of Death is obliged to come out before him, proſtrate 'emſelves, and adore him: wherein they are ſo rigorous, that if one waits never ſo little to acquit himſelf of this *Devoir*, he is puniſhed at that inſtant, which I have ſeen with my own eyes. This Cuſtom is quite contrary to what is practiſed in *Peru*; for in all places where the King goes with his Wives and Concubines, the People muſt ſhut their Doors and Windows, and remain as in Priſon until all is gone by. Thoſe who happen to be in the Emperours way, are obliged to diſlodge, and make way for His Attendants; which often occaſions peo-

people to die of Hunger and Cold; especially when the Order comes by night, those who give it being so punctual, or rather so hard-hearted, as they force obedience, without giving the People time to provide themselves with Clothes and Food. A hard extremity in all particulars, since besides the inconveniency which they receive from this surprize, they have likewise the displeasure of leaving their Houses to be plundered.

Gold is so common in this Court, that their Cattle are served in Vessels of no other Metal. The *Elephants*, and especially the White Ones, are there treated like Princes; and of this last sort there is always one in so great Veneration, that they attribute to his presence the Prosperity of the Empire. Those Creatures have in all times served for a pretext to Wars of long continuance betwixt the Neighbouring Kings; for besides, that they are rarely of that colour, they reverence 'em in memory of *Xaca*, whose Mother being with Child of him, once dream't, that a *White Elephant* came out of her mouth, and at another time out of her left side.

It was upon the account of theſe Animals, that in the Year 1548, the Kings of *Ava* and *Pegu*, made a League againſt the Emperour of *Siam*, in whoſe Territories they had made a great Progreſs, before he was in a condition to reſiſt 'em. At length with the Aid of His Generals He got in the Head of two Hundred Thouſand Men, with whom he went to encamp within Half a League of His Enemies. Thoſe who thought to have ſurprized him, ſeeing ſo ſtrong a Barrier oppoſed to their Deſign, made ſhew of preparing 'emſelves for a Battel; but whether their Forces were unequal, or they began to abate in their good intelligence among 'emſelves, three Moneths paſſed without making any attempt; at the end of which thoſe Kings ſeeing their Armies periſh for want of Victuals, abandoned the ground, and left by that means the Emperour of *Siam* the peaceable poſſeſſour of the two *White Elephants*, which they pretended to ſeize on. What at firſt delayed his March, was, that he had neither Souldiers nor Ships to go to the place, where he was to joyn the Enemy; and he cauſed above Twenty Thouſand Veſſels to be built, which required ſome time. Beſides the two Hun-

Hundred Thousand Men which he brought with him, he left upon the Frontiers Fifty Thousand Citizens, who were obliged to guard 'em at their own costs. Some were amazed, he did not take advantage of His Enemies weakness; but he said, *That he had gained more by destroying them after that manner, than if he had constrained 'em to end the quarrel by a Battel, the issue whereof was uncertain.* He pretended to have conquered 'em more cunningly, and more happily for His Subjects, whose Lives and Estates he preserved, without costing 'em one drop of bloud. So that he was received in Triumph in His *Metropolis*, as if he had made the greatest Conquests. After the death of the King, if he has left no Male Infant, or his Son has not attained the Age of 15 Years, this Son loses His Right to the Crown, to which the eldest Brother of the deceased becomes the Legitimate Successor. And as for the Offices possessed by the Grandees of the Court, they are all Hereditary, at least if he who enjoys 'em does not oblige the Prince to declare his Heir uncapable of succeeding him.

Sect. VI.

THE great number of Strangers, who trade at *Siam*, help much to increase the Treasures of the King; there is continually a coming in and going out of His Kingdom, a prodigious quantity of Merchandizes, on which there are considerable Impost. His Mines of Gold, Lead and Pewter, do contribute very much thereunto; as likewise great Forests of as fine wood of *Japan* as that of *Brasile*. The Trade of this Wood lies along the Coasts of *Coromandel*, *Dabul*, *China*, *Japan*, and all the Neighbouring Islands. Add to this, that all His Subjects being His Slaves, He inherits all their Estates, or at least two Thirds, leaving out of favour, the other Third to the Relations of the Defunct. A Custom so advantageous, as this Prince extends it even to Strangers, whose Heir he is, as well as those that are born in His Country; and as there is ever an incredible multitude of 'em, 'tis certain, His Finances are thereby much augmented.

The

The greateſt Expence of this Prince is the great number of Pagods, Convents, Hoſpitals and Towers, which he cauſes inceſſantly to be built, and what it coſts him in raiſing 'em, does ſurpaſs the *Idea* People have conceived thereof. After having applied Himſelf to what concerns Religion, he takes care His Arſenals be largely provided with all that is requiſite for War: and indeed all things there are in a ſurpriſing abundance, and ſo neatly kept, that it would be very difficult to imitate them therein.

As for His Forces, they conſiſt almoſt all in Infantry, which is very good; the Pay of the Souldiers is but a little Rice; the reſt they have occaſion for, they are to gain it from the Enemy, or by labouring very hard at any kind of Work, for they are treated as Slaves, and they give a blind Obedience to whatſoever they are commanded.

As for the Citizens, their condition is little better than that of the Souldiers; for, beſides the Subſidies with which they are exceſſively oppreſſed, and that they have nothing in Propriety: they are obliged to work on the Fortifications, and to work as well as the Souldiers

in occaſions of neceſſity. Notwithſtanding this, they are ſo ſupple, and ſo tractable, that they are never heard to complain or murmur: tho the Government is ſevere, they live contented and happy, becauſe they deſire nothing. From that ſoft and tractable Humour, they eaſily proceed to Devotion, which is as natural to 'em; and whether they are little addicted to Riches, whereof they have only the uſe, and not the Property, or they think 'em unworthy of their Affection, they employ 'em almoſt all in Alms, which they beſtow upon the *Bonzes*, who are the Prieſts of the Country, and in building Pagods and Convents, to which they annex ſo many Revenues, as no Monks live more at their eaſe, nor know better, how to take advantage of the uſeful Ignorance and Superſtition of the People, than the Monks of that Country. The great eſteem the People have for 'em, cauſes 'em to multiply more than can be imagined; theſe Prieſts affect a fine out-ſide, and a modeſty which ſavours of nothing leſs than of Ambition. But this appearance is very deceitful, for under pretences of maintaining the Glory of their Gods, to whom they boaſt they are much

dear-

dearer than their Lives, they only think of advancing themselves, insomuch that there has been those found, who have made secret Cabals for the dethroning the King, for to Reign in His place.

These good People are clothed in yellow, and every New Moon they have their Heads, Beards and Eye-brows shaved. They neither wear Gold nor Silver, and dare not so much as touch it, but they receive and dispence it by a *Procurator*, that is to say, by the Hands of a Man of an approved Fidelity, and who Honours the Secrets of the Order, but pretends to see nothing. They make a Vow of Chastity, and seem to keep it very rigorously; but they see Women in private, and provided there results no scandal from that Commerce, they make little scruple on't; but if it comes to light, the Criminal is punished very severely. Bating this, they lead a very delicious life, exempt from all care; for as they want nothing, and they have not so much as the care of heaping up Riches, which shower down upon 'em, without spending their thoughts in that way, they have nothing more to do than to study, how to entertain their Vota-

ries in the good intention they have of nouriſhing 'em in a Heavenly Idleneſs. Their Rule obliges 'em to preach to the People every Quarter of the Moon, to Catechiſe at all times, and to induce 'em to Peace. The great Modeſty which they affect in their Pious Exerciſes, does invite to their Houſes all the People, who in acknowledgment of the ſpiritual Benefits which the Monks communicate to 'em, beſtow upon 'em ſuch as are temporal, and that even to profuſion. About four a clock in the Morning, they riſe at the ringing of the Bells, and go all together to a certain place appointed for Prayer; part of the day is ſpent in viſiting the ſick; in the Evening they return to Prayers, where they remember the dead, for they believe that their Prayers contribute very much towards their comfort and eaſe, and for the freeing 'em from an imaginary Place, where (they ſay) they endure great Pains.

They have an infinite number of Idols, who repreſent ſeveral poſtures of Men and Women, moſt being of Gold or Silver, ſome of Copper and Pewter, and very few of Stone or Wood. In the great Pagod, where the King goes once a year, there is one, who tho ſeated with

Legs

Legs acroſs, is about ſixty foot high; the others are much richer, but not ſo great. Thoſe of the Altars are much the fineſt, but their Beauty is not in the leaſt to be compared with the Idols of the Pagod, which is in the midſt of the City; where of four Thouſand which it contains, there is not one but what is either of Gold or Gilt. As for their Ceremonies, they are in many things conformable to thoſe of the *Papiſts*, who its eaſie to prove, have ſuck'd moſt of their Superſtition from *Paganiſm*; for at the Entrance of their Pagods, there is Holy Water; and without ſpeaking of their Altars, that are loaded with Images or Idols, there are Lamps always burning, a number of other Lights, and every where Boxes to receive the Alms of Pilgrims. The Works of *Supererogation* are in great Credit amongſt 'em; and if we would believe 'em, there is not a dead Perſon, but whom their Prayers are a great help to, nor any living, but to whom they are conſiderably uſeful. Tho the *Indians*, eſpecially the *Bonzes*, have commonly a blind averſion to thoſe who are of a contrary Religion to theirs, theſe People ſeem very moderate in that reſpect, and far from being paſſi-

onate. When we repreſent to 'em the Vanity of the Gods they adore, they anſwer modeſtly, proteſt they ſearch for the Truth, and if they knew a better way to attain it, they would quit all to purſue it. I have heard one of thoſe *Bonzes* ſay, that the *Chriſtians* after them were the moſt beloved by God, and the nigheſt to Salvation. *I eſteem them* (ſaid he) *ſo much the more, in that they ſeem to love Juſtice, Probity and Sincerity; becauſe they leave the Conſcience free, and do not traduce us, at leaſt in our preſence, as the* Mahometans *do, who cannot ſuffer thoſe, who are not of their belief. A pride which we deteſt, and which hinders us from praying for their Converſion, as we do for the Chriſtians, whoſe God is the Brother of our God.*

Sect. VII.

NOthing is wanting in that Kingdom of things neceſſary for the Structure of all ſorts of Buildings, eſpecially it abounds in very fine Stones, and yet the Houſes there are only of Wood: the

the reason of it is, that the Stones are reserved for the building both the *Pagods* and *Pyramids*, whereof there is a prodigious number through all the Country. Stools, Chairs and Tables are of no use there, and the *Siamites* as well as all the other *Orientals*, sit in all occasions, only upon Mats or Carpets. All their Moveables, which consist in some Utensils of the Kitchin, are of Brass, always very bright and very neat; their Houses are so clean and neat, that they far exceed *Holland* in that; and as for their Persons, they wash their Bodies three times a day from Head to Foot, in the clearest Fountain water that can be found; then they rub 'emselves with a Perfume composed of Sandal Wood, Aloes, Ambergreece, Rose-Water, Musk, and such like things, whose Odour is very agreeable; wherein they take a much better course than the *Javans*, who perfume 'emselves with a Drug that is insupportable to those that are nice in the least. Commonly it is forthwith after those Bathings, that they make their Visits and their Devotions, but they first deck 'emselves with all their fineries; those of the Men consisting in a number of Gold-Rings, and a long Vest of Cotton-stuff, upon

upon which they have a Sash of several colours, and under, a very loose shirt of Linnen or Cotton, which is sometimes red, sometimes white, or of another colour. The Sleeves of their Vests are very large, most of 'em open about the Elbow, and hanging to the Knees, but they go almost bare-headed, and without shooes.

The Women make a round of their Hair, which they fasten behind their Head with a Bodkin. Their Pendants are of blades of Gold, of a Fingers length, which are inchased with some Jewels; those blades are so massie, that the weight of them makes holes in their Ears big enough to put a Thumb through. Their Bracelets are likewise of Gold and Precious Stones, and they have very fine Diamonds upon their Fingers. As for their Habits, they are of Cotton, as well as those of the Men, and made much after the same manner; except that they have upon their Bosoms a Veil of Linnen or Silk, the colour of which is Arbitrary, and the form something resembles the Scarfs Women wear in *England*. The Complexion of both Sexes is Tawny; they are Tall of Stature, but well set, and of a Free Carriage, and generally

ly the People there are good natur'd and polite.

Tho the young Men and Maids ſee one another with liberty enough, and it is no Scandal for the latter to grant ſometimes Favours, they live in Marriage with ſo much reſervedneſs, that there is no Nation where the Women have more: Not that they are all perhaps ſo many *Lucretiaes*, but as Adultery is there ſeverely punithed, the fear of Puniſhment is capable of rendring 'em diſcreet. Moreover, the Mothers forbid their Daughters when they are young, too great a Commerce with Men, for fear *of getting an ill Habit*; or perhaps too, for fear that the Men ſhould not be ſo eager to court 'em by way of Marriage. This Circumſtance makes the Maids, who have a deſire to be Married, of difficult acceſs; and the more they conceal 'emſelves, the more do their Lovers crowd after 'em. The means to obtain 'em is, to addreſs ones ſelf to the Parents, who, without conſulting their Daughters Inclinations, grant her to the Man, who pleaſes 'em moſt, provided he be of the Kindred; for it is the Cuſtom of the *Siamites*, to ally 'emſelves only in their own Family, where all Alliance is permitted, except be-

between Brother and Siſter; nay, and theſe may Marry together, in caſe they be but Half-Brothers and Half-Siſters; that is to ſay, of the ſame Father, and not of the ſame Mother. Thus Intrigues of Gallantry are of no uſe in that Country, and ſuch an one Marries, who has never ſeen the Perſon ſhe is to wed. As Intereſt reigns there as well as elſewhere, they make Alliances commonly in conſideration of Eſtate and Fortune; and when the Match is advantageous, for fear of a diſappointment, the Maids are Married at Nine years, and the Young Men at Twelve; inſomuch as the married Couple do not both make five and twenty years, when they find 'emſelves already Fathers and Mothers. Out of Marriage the Men are permitted to have as many Concubines as they can maintain, and in Marriage, if they have but one Wife, they are free to quit her upon ſlight pretexts, eſpecially when they have no Children, and then either the one or the other may Marry again when they pleaſe.

Tho the Prieſts are very much reverenced in that Country, yet there is no reſpect had to 'em in Marriage, and far from calling 'em to be Witneſſes of the Union,

Union, they are on the contrary avoided, and People take it for an ill *Omen*, that they ſhould be preſent at ſuch a time. He who performs the Ceremony of it, is one of the neareſt Relations, who in the heat of the Feaſt, makes an Exhortation, after his mode, to the new married Couple: and whether the Bride and Bridegroom live together until death, or they part, the Clauſes of the Contract of Marriage are religiouſly obſerved.

As to the Children, they are brought up with great gentleneſs, and yet they are very ſupple, and do punctually, without any need of uſing rigour, all that is exacted from them. 'Tis uſually the Prieſts, who take care of their Education; and as this ſort of People live happily, their Diſciples obſerving it, turn Prieſts as well as they, for to enjoy the ſame pleaſures.

Their Cuſtom in regard of the Dead, is to burn them, and to make their Funerals conformably to their Means, which is performed in the manner following; The Relations of the Defunct raiſe up a Tomb, which they fill with ſweet ſcented Wood, which ſerves to burn the Corps, and whereto the Prieſts ſet fire, after having ſaid Prayers. The

Rich

Rich preſerve the Aſhes in Urns of Gold or Silver, or bury 'em under a Pyramid, or in a Pagod, which the Deceaſed has cauſed to be built; for there is not a rich *Siamite*, but who is at that expence to eternize his Memory. The Aſhes of the Poor are caſt into the Wind. Thoſe who die naked of all, through an exceſs of Charity, that is to ſay, for having ſpent what they had of Value in building Monaſteries or *Pagods*, thoſe I ſay, are burnt at the expence of the Prieſts and Monks, who have profited thereby, for which reaſon the Pomp is very ſmall. As for Criminals and Children, who end their Lives, thoſe by a Criminal, theſe by an untimely death, their bodies are not burnt, but they inter 'em, it not being reaſonable, that they who have lived without honour, or died before they attained to the Knowledge of Religion and the Gods, ſhould enjoy the Honours and Priviledges of the Country.

The Civility of the *Siamites* extends even to Strangers, and of what Nation ſoever a Man be, he is favourably received there. What contributes to this good Reception is, that the more Strangers there be there, the more are the Natives

tives of the Country esteemed by the Neighbouring States; for which Reason, it is forbidden to trouble them in any kind, whether in the course of their Trade, or Customs, or in the exercise of their Religion. True it is however, that there are some who are priviledged; and of all those who frequent there, none are so well received as the *Hollanders*, to whom the King has been particularly kind, as well in their Trade as Imposts; and even contrary to his Custom, which is to see no Foreigners, he gives 'em Access in His Palaces, and calls 'em, *His Children.*

Sect. VIII.

THose sensible Marks of the King of *Siam*'s Goodness towards our Nation, have raised us Enemies who have endeavoured to destroy us; but far from attaining to their ends: their Hatred has only served to make us take Precautions, which have confirmed us in the Favour and good Opinion of that Prince. Since we have had the Honour of having

Access

Acceſs into His Palace, he has heaped upon us new kindneſſes; and that which he did in permitting us to aſſiſt at the Funerals of his only Daughter, is certainly one of the greateſt that Strangers can receive. This Princeſs being deceaſed at my firſt arrival there, ſix Moneths afterwards the King ſent word to the *Sieur van Muyden* Principal Commiſſioner of the Company, that he had leave given him to be preſent at the Obſequies. *Van Muyden* received with all due reſpect the Honour the King did him: and thus, with ſome others, of which number I was, he was Spectatour of a Ceremony which merited well to be ſeen.

Preparations were made for that Pomp in one of the Courts of that Palace, where there were raiſed five Towers of Wood; whereof that in the midſt was about an Hundred and twenty Foot in Height, the others diminiſhing by the ſame degrees they ſtood at a diſtance from that. Thoſe Towers were painted and gilt, and had communication by Galleries, with Baliſters enriched with the ſame Ornaments. Before the higheſt of thoſe Towers, the Body of the Defunct, was repoſed upon an Altar, all covered with Gold and pre-

cious

cious Stones; she was standing, her Hands joyned, her Face turn'd towards Heaven, in a Coffin of Gold an inch thick. Her Robe had a long Train, and was all beset with Jewels; her Crown, her Necklace, and her Bracelets likewise, all over covered with Diamonds, were of an inestimable price. When every one had taken places upon Scaffolds made on purpose, all the *Grandees* of the Kingdom went to make their Bows to her. The Ladies came thither afterwards, and both Sexes were only apparell'd with a white Cloth, without any Attire or Ornament; each one scattering round the Body and the Altar Flowers and Perfumes, with a very sad Countenance. After which, the Body was carried twenty paces from thence in a Chariot, the riches whereof equalled that of the Altar. The Potentates of the Kingdom, and the Ladies, having paid her the same Honours, they all wept bitterly, and after so mournful a manner, that it seemed as if they had lost what they had dearest in the world. These Tears and Lamentations having lasted for half an hour, the Principal Officers of the Crown drew the Chariot very gently towards the place where the Funeral Pile was. It was attended

by

by the ſame Lords and Ladies we have already mentioned, ſtill weeping and lamenting. Before 'em marched the Eldeſt Son of the King, only Brother of the deceaſed Princeſs, and both born of the ſame Mother: He was clothed in white, as well as the Lords who attended him, and was mounted on an *Elephant* whoſe Hooſe was embroidered, with Chains of Gold upon his Neck. On each ſide of him went his two Brothers, born of other Women, upon *Elephants*, like the firſt, each holding a long Skarf of white Silk, whereof one of the ends was faſtened to the Coffin. Round the Bed, walked fourteen of the Kings Sons on foot, clothed alſo in white, with a branch of a Tree in their Hands, all ſo well inſtructed in weeping, that there was not one in the Company but did it with a good grace. At half way from the Funeral Pile, there were Stages or Scaffolds, where the Lords of leſſer Quality than the former, expected the Convoy. When the Body was come up over againſt them, ſome caſt ſeveral ſorts of Habits to the People; others, Oranges full of Ficols, which makes half a Crown of our Money: and ſome certain pieces called

called *Masen*, which are about our Crown in value.

The Convoy being arrived at the place where the Ceremony was to end, the *Grandees* of the Kingdom took the Body with great Respect, and laid it upon the Funeral Pile, several Instruments in the mean while sounding, whose mournful Harmony, attended with the Tears and Lamentations of all the Court, was capable of staggering the hardest Hearts. This sad Consort being ended, they covered the Body with *Sandal* and *Agor* Wood; and after having cast therein a great quantity of Perfumes, the King and Lords Children returned to the Palace, leaving the Ladies with the Corps, which was not to be burnt till two days afterwards. Tho this Term appointed for Tears, seem'd long to Persons weary with weeping, they were notwithstanding forced to continue that sad Exercise for the space of two whole days, without any ones being permitted, of what Quality soever she was, to exempt her self a Quarter of an Hour: a severe Custom upon my word, but necessary to all that have Ambition, Tears on that occasion, being the surest and shortest means of rendring ones self recommendable.

mendable. Tho a Persons Honour is concerned to shew a deep mourning, and a profound silence, there were however some, on whom those Considerations had so little effect, that they grew weary of weeping; and it was for those weak Souls, that they had left Old Women among them, to revive 'em with Lashes of a Whip, made in the form of those sorts of Disciplines, which the Monks make use of in *Europe*; and if it happened that those poor Ladies left off weeping for one moment, because they were oppressed with weariness and sleep, they lashed 'em in such a manner, that instead of feigned Tears, they obliged 'em to shed real ones.

Whilst the Ladies were weeping round the deceased Princess, the Priests were upon Scaffolds in the Court where the first Tears were shed, praying Night and day for her Soul: And while the Body was exposed there, they interrupted their Prayers often, for to cast to the People Garments of all sorts, Utensils for House-keeping, Instruments for Artificers, Beds, Mats, and other Moveables. On the side of the Court, there were Twenty other Towers made

of

of Reeds, faced within and without with Paper of several Colours: those Towers were filled with numbers of Fire-Works, which lasted fifteen days together: during which, the King caused great Alms to be given, both to the Poor, and the Priests, the Expence whereof was [the Preparations being comprehended therein] of Five Thousand *Calfi*, which makes of our Money about Sixty Thousand Pounds, beside the Statues of Gold and Silver, amongst which, there were two of Gold, of four Foot and a half high, and an inch and a half thick, which were put, for the Honour of the Deceased, in the finest *Pagods* of the Country; all made of Gold Silver and Jewels, which the Deceased had received during her life, as well from the King her Father, as from the Principal Lords of the Court.

SECT.

Sect. IX.

THE Body having repoſed two days upon the ſweet ſented Wood, which ſerv'd to burn it, all the Court went to relieve the doleful Ladies, whom their Fatigue had rendred very lean. The Ceremony began with Prayers and Speeches, which the Prieſts made; and when they had done 'em, the King took a lighted Wax-Candle from the Hands of the Arch-Prieſt, and ſet fire himſelf to the Funeral Pile, where the Body was reduced to Aſhes in the Coffin of Gold, wherein they had left the Riches, wherewith it was adorned. When they thought the Body conſumed, and went to gather up the Aſhes for the putting 'em into an Urn of Gold, there was found a piece of fleſh of the bigneſs of a little Child, ſo fine, and ſo Vermilion-like, that it ſeemed at firſt, as if the Fire had ſpared it out of reſpect; but that thought was followed by another, which occaſioned the ſhedding of a great deal of bloud. The King, who was one of thoſe who gather-

ed

ed up the Ashes, looking upon that piece of flesh, *What do ye think* (said he, to the Lords who were present) *is it out of respect, the fire has spared what remains of the body of my Daughter?* The King waiting their answer, one amongst 'em said, *That His Majesty had too much understanding to doubt what he saw. How!* (replied the King all in a fury) *I have but too much reason not to doubt any longer of a suspicion I have had a hundred times, my Daughter was poisoned.* In finishing those words he gave order they should secure all the Women who had serv'd the Defunct, and that not one should be excepted.

The days following, new suspicions were formed, upon which a number of innocent People were imprisoned: for what tortures soever they made them suffer, there was not one but disavowed the Crime. In the mean while the Kings fury daily augmented; all those that were accused made appear, they were not culpable: but the Cruelties did not diminish; and when the Court was dreined, and the King no longer found any one upon whom to discharge his Anger, he sent upon divers pretexts, for the greatest Men of the Kingdom, and their

Wives, whom he cauſed to be put in Priſon as ſoon as they arrived at Court. When he had 'em in his power, he cauſed ſeveral holes to be digged round the City, about twenty Foot ſquare, wherein great Fires were kindled, guarded by Souldiers, who took care to hinder 'em from going out. And thither he ſent the Priſoners, loaded with Chains, to the end he might draw from 'em by force what Threatnings and Promiſes had not been able to make 'em confeſs. When they were at the place of Puniſhment, it was begun with making 'em enter into a Tub of hot water for to ſoften their skin, and render it more ſuſceptible of the impreſſion of the Fire. After which they ſcraped the Soles of their Feet with Irons as ſharp as Knives; then carried 'em before Judges, who examined 'em concerning the pretended buſineſs of poyſoning; thoſe who continued obſtinate to deny that they were culpable of it, were forced to walk bare footed upon burning Coals; and if it was found afterwards that the Fire had penetrated 'em, it was a convicting proof, they were guilty of the fact whereof they had bin accuſed. An Errour which in all times has been entertained among the *Pagans*, who made

made use of Fire for the trying of Criminals; Witness the *Roman Vestals*, who only proved their Chastity by grasping a burning Iron, without burning 'emselves. As for the *Siamites* we speak of, they whom the heat of the Fire caused to fall into a Swoun, and who had not Strength enough to get out of 'emselves, perished there miserably, no body daring to to help 'em, for fear of running the same danger. Those who escaped it, were tyed to a Post, from whence an *Elephant* instructed in that manner of Death, tore 'em with his Trunk, cast 'em into the Air, from whence they fell again upon his Teeth, and after several Tosses he trod 'em under Foot, and made their Guts come out, which were afterwards cast into the River. Besides this hard punishment, there was one, that was no less to be feared, which was to be Interred all alive unto the Chin, upon the High-way of the City, with obligation to Passengers to spit upon 'em, and prohibition to give 'em ease in any manner, and even to advance their Deaths, which was the favour those miserable Wretches demanded with most Ardency.

Amongſt other Puniſhments, there was this very remarkable, and which is alſo very frequently executed upon notorious Malefactors. The Criminal is bound ſo ſtreight about with a Napkin, that a Man may graſp him with his Hands, and then is pricked with Engines as ſharp as Needles; not only make the bloud guſh out, but force the Patient to hold in his breath. Which taking the opportunity of on a ſudden, they cut him through the middle, and clapping immediately the upper part of his body upon a flaming hot piece of Braſs, through the cauterization of which, he remains a conſiderable time alive, in far greater torments than can be imagined.

Theſe cruel Executions laſted for above four Moneths, during which, they took the Lives away of an incredible Multitude. One day in leſs than four or five Hours, I my ſelf ſaw above fifty put to death. People imagined, that would have been the laſt day of the Maſſacres, becauſe ſome Moneths paſſed afterwards without putting any body to death; but they were quickly diſabuſed. As the Nobility, that were terrified, began to take Heart and return to Court, the Executions were renewed, and ſo many

ny Heads fell at length, that the flower of the most Apparent, whom the King thought ill intentioned to His Person and Children, perished upon the Pretext of having had a Hand in this Sham-business of Poysoning, or of having been privy to it. To have seen those Cruelties, and so visible an Injustice, it was much to be wondered there was no Rising, and indeed, there has been such for less considerable Reasons: but the King had provided against that, by keeping on foot a great number of Forces, with which he had filled his best Towns, in appearance, for to send 'em against the *Chinezes*, but indeed to bridle those whom he distrusted, while he made sure of the others. And further, His Hatred did only extend to the Great Men, whose Fall the People did joyfully see, by reason of their Insolence, and the ill Treatments they received from 'em.

On the 28 of *February*, they carried three Hundred Persons, who had served the Defunct Lady to go thro the Fire: but whether it was only a Fire of Straw, or painted, it is said to have spared those three Hundred Domesticks, who by those means were absolved and released: some

days after one of the deceaſed Kings Daughters was impeached; ſhe was one of the youngeſt of his Children, who was ſuſpected of the Crime then in Examination, becauſe it had been obſerved, that ſhe laughed when all the others wept at the Obſequies of the Princeſs. They were fortified in this Suſpicion by the Remembrance of the frequent complaints ſhe had made of the King, by reaſon he had not Conſideration enough for her, and His Slights were the cauſe, that ſhe was no longer treated as a Kings Daughter, wherein ſhe was in no wiſe inferiour to His other Children who were the Delight and Admiration of the Court.

Tho theſe Conjectures were but Half Proofs, yet they were made uſe of for the bringing her to a Tryal; or rather, ſhe was condemned contrary to all forms of Juſtice; for, without hearing her reaſons, they cauſed her to paſs thro the Fire, with almoſt all her Attendants: but, as they had only a deſign upon her, a Rumour was ſpread abroad, that it had hurt no body but her; wherefore they loaded her with Chains of Gold in an obſcure place, with prohibition, to whomſoever it was, to ſee and ſpeak with her.

her. Nothing was now expected but the Hour of that Princesses Death, when People learn'd, that the King being moved with Compassion, desired nothing more than to save her, provided she could justifie her self of the Crime, that was imputed unto her in the Presence of His Counsel. On the day of her Appearance, instead of being terrified at the Torments that were preparing for her, *My Lords*, said she, looking scornfully upon her Judges, *All in Chains as you see me, I am of the Bloud, which you adore in the Person of the King, and which you have adored in the Person of my Father. 'Tis of the same value; 'tis the same in my Veins that it is in his; and yet the same Bloud is treated in me, as if I was a vile Slave, at the same time that Incense is payed to it elsewhere, and they render the same Honour as to the Bloud of the Gods. From whence comes this difference, My Lords? Is it, that the Bloud which animates me is corrupted? But whence should that Corruption proceed? Thanks to the Gods, I have neither a Fever nor the Pox; and tho there had been something impure in me, the Fire I have been made to*

Infamous Diseases among the *Siamites*, and for wch they are ignominiously treated.

paſs through muſt needs have purged it: but I am ſaid to have taken away my Couſins Life, and by that Action I have degenerated from the Dignity of my Anceſtors. I do not examine the Effects of the Crime, whereof I am accuſed, nor if our Actions deface in us a Character, which Nature hath imprinted there; but let us ſee if it be juſt to condemn me without hearing me; the greateſt Barbarians *take another courſe, and the worſt of Crimes are puniſhed among Them according to the Laws. However, they make a ſcruple of treating me as all the World is treated; I do not deſerve the leaſt regard ſhould be had for me, and upon the leaſt appearances, I muſt be condemned to undergo the ſevereſt Puniſhments. But I laughed,* ſaid they, *inſtead of weeping at the Obſequies of my Couſin, I have complain'd of the Kings ſlights, How! When were the moſt innocent Actions ever condemned? Is it ſo culpable a thing to laugh when we are young, and not yet at an Age to diſſemble? And for ſome ſmall Complaints which were none of the worſt grounded, have I merited either Fire or Sword, and ought they to prophane in me the Bloud of a Prince, who never ſought Pretexts to prophane Yours, under whoſe Reign this Empire has ſo long flouriſhed, and under*

whom

whom it would ſtill perhaps have flouriſhed, if certain ſecret Enemies had not ſnatch'd the Scepter from him by an Action that is commended in them, becauſe they have had the Happineſs of triumphing without Oppoſition, and which is baſely puniſhed in me becauſe I am weak, and all the Authority is in the hands of my Antagoniſt. Thus you ſee, My Lords, *the Injuſtice of this Procedure; but after the manner I ſpeak thereof, you may very well judge I have no deſire to be ſpared; and indeed,* My Lords, *I hate Life, and ſince the Affront that has been put upon me, I only wiſh for Death; not that I am troubled with the Remorſes of my Conſcience, but becauſe I bluſh to live in ſo ſordid an Age, and I have no Body to help me to repulſe the Blows of a Tyrant, who cannot endure the ſad Reliques of your Kings, Go,* My Lords, *and tell him my Reſolution, and endeavour to repreſent it to him after ſuch a manner as may terrifie him in caſe my Death be in the leaſt deferred: This is the only favour I demand of you.*

The Princeſſes boldneſs did ſtagger Peoples Minds, and if the King had not foreſeen it by the raiſing of the Forces we have before mentioned, 'tis certain, that there would have bin ſome Revolt; but the fear of the approaching Danger ſtifl'd the grief of the Judges: they made their report of what they had heard, and the King diſſembling the Vexation he had to ſee himſelf braved after that manner, pretended to have ſome pity, and made her appear before him with an Air, as gave occaſion to believe, he had a deſire to ſave her. 'Well, ſaid he, to 'her, at her coming into his Preſence, 'I hear that Life is grown a burden to 'you, and it would be in vain for us to 'endeavourto ſave it; but from whence 'proceeds that great Averſion to it? Is 'it not from the Remorſe of having 'poyſoned my Daughter, or from ſome 'other yet more violent? for I do not 'believe you of a humour to confine your 'ſelf to one Crime: but as wicked as 'you are, I have no deſire to ſee your 'Ruine, which it lies only in your Pow-'er to try, which you may eaſily do by 'confeſſing your Crimes, and your Ac-'complices.

'Do

'Do not think, Sir, (replied the Prin-
'ceſs boldly) I am terrified with Me-
'naces, or your falſe kindneſs is capable
'of ſurpriſing me. I am in a conditi-
'on to ſpeak to you ſincerely; you have
'loſt a Daughter, and you will needs
'have me to be the cauſe of her loſs:
'Yes, yes, let it be ſo, I confeſs, it was
'I, who poyſoned her, but I likewiſe a-
'vow, that this Crime is not ſo great
'as you make it, or rather that that
'Victim was too vile to be ſacrificed to
'my juſt reſentment. 'Tis well known,
'that it was by your Plots, the Scepter
'of my Anceſtors fell into your Hands;
'and by your Order, we are in the duſt:
'could I do leſs than take Vengeance
'for ſo conſiderable a loſs, and for a
'Treatment ſo unworthy the Bloud of
'ſo many Kings? Wherefore I have
'ſought to comfort my ſelf in the death
'of my Enemies; but I have ſo ill per-
'formed it, that I think my ſelf unwor-
'thy of the Light; and it is for having
'failed of depriving you of it, that I can
'no longer endure living. As for my
'Accomplices, I confeſs with the ſame
'ſincerity, I have had none of thoſe whom
'you have ſo cruelly murdered. But
'why ſhould I tell you what you know,

'and

'and what no body is ignorant of? No 'body is ignorant, that you, hated 'em 'long ſince, you dreaded 'em, and have a 'long time ſought for a pretext to get 'rid of 'em; you have found that happy 'moment, you triumph, you are belo-'ved by Heaven, enjoy in repoſe the 'favours which it heaps upon you; 'and if you have ſtill any humanity left, 'finiſh what you have begun; for I muſt 'confeſs, I am weary of breathing the 'ſame Air that is ſucked by the Executi-'oner of my bloud, and the baſeſt of all 'Tyrants.

The King uſed great violence upon himſelf to ſuffer her ſpeak ſo long, but at length, affecting to appear what he was not, that is to ſay, good natur'd and humane; after having asked her if ſhe had nothing more to ſay, the Princeſs making no anſwer, he cauſed a piece of her fleſh to be cut off, which he commanded her to eat; *Content thy ſelf* (ſaid ſhe to him) *with being my Executioner; thou mayſt tear my body to pieces, but thou haſt no Power over my Will.* She was going to continue, when the Kings Choler augmenting, ſhe was cut to pieces as ſhe finiſhed theſe words, and caſt into the River.

Of

Of the Family of the deceaſed King there remained no more than two Children, *viz.* one Son of twenty years old, and a Daughter who had not yet ſeen ten. Her extream Youth ſaved her life, but the Son loſt it the ſame day, and after the ſame manner as his Siſter did. What torments ſoever he was made to ſuffer, he proteſted, his Siſter and he were innocent of the Crimes that were impoſed upon 'em; and he was not very ſorry to die, Life being inſupportable to him, ſince he ſaw himſelf fallen from the State that he was born to; but he had a regret that the Tyrant ſurvived him.

Sect. X.

WE have already ſaid, that the King of *Siam* is one of the richeſt and more powerful Monarchs of the Eaſt; but we have not yet ſeen the Titles which he gives himſelf. As the manner thereof is ſingular, I imagine the Reader would take it as an obligation to be ſhewn two Copies, which fell into my Hands while I was at *Siam*, thro the inter-

intermiſſion of one of the Great Lords of the Country, to whom I teſtified my deſire, that he would leave them with me. As the Phraſe of that Tongue is ſomething barbarous, I have cauſed them to be Tranſlated according to the *genius* of ours.

'Alliance written in Letters of Gold, 'wherein ſhines the Divine Splendour, 'and which is the moſt excellent of all 'thoſe that are in the World; which 'comprehends the Sublimeſt Sciences, and 'which is alone capable of rendering 'Men happy. It is the beſt and ſureſt in 'Heaven, and above and below the Earth. 'All the Words thereof are Royal; they 'are ſoft and delicious, but Almighty 'and Energical. The Renown that is 'ſpread thereof thorow all the Earth, pro-'duces there the ſame effect, which the 'ſighs of the Dead raiſed to life would 'produce, when done by an all-Divine 'Vertue, and purged from their corrup-'tion, as well ſpiritual as corporal. All 'Perſons too, conſtituted in Dignity, as 'well amongſt the Nobility and Cler-'gy as the Commonalty, do never ſee 'em without feeling a certain joy which 'no other thing can cauſe. Thus there 'is nothing in the Univerſe which is com-

'comparable to 'em, no more than to 'the Source from whence they iſſue, as 'being a Monarch moſt Illuſtrious, moſt 'Invincible, moſt Powerful, and moſt 'High, and Crowned with an Hundred 'and one Crowns of Gold, all adorned 'with nine ſorts of Precious Stones: be-'ing the greateſt, the pureſt, and the moſt 'Divine Maſter of Immortal Souls, the 'moſt Holy who ſees all things, and the 'Sovereign Emperour, who holds under 'the ſhadow of his Wings, the Great, the 'Rich, and the moſt incomparable King-'dom of *Siam*; the Splendour of the 'fine and famous City of *India*, whoſe 'Gates and Paſſages are inhabited by 'an infinity of People, and which is, 'without Contradiction, the Capital 'of the Univerſe, the only Throne wor-'thy of the greateſt of Kings, to which 'is ſubdued the goodlieſt and the moſt 'fruitful of all Countries, which the 'Sun gives light to; who is a greater 'Lord than the Gods, and whoſe Pa-'lace is only of fine Gold and Precious 'Stones: the divine Maſter of the Heaps 'of Gold, of the White, Red, and round 'Tail *Elephants*, which three Animals 'are the Sovereign God of Nine ſorts of 'Gods: the Divine Lord, in whoſe hand

'is

'is the Victorious Sword, who reſem-
'bles the God of Armies, with Arms all of
'Fire, and the moſt Noble and moſt Ex-
'cellent of all Kings.

The Second was much of the ſame force, and is as follows: 'The moſt 'High *Paducco Dyriſultaan nelmonam*, '*Welgahu, Nelmochadin magiviitha, Jou-*'*hen der Eateten lillaula fulan*, the King 'of Kings, who cauſes the Waters to 'ebb and flow, the Monarch who is as a 'God, as a Sun in the higheſt point of 'its Elevation, as bright as the Moon in 'its greateſt Luſtre, the Elect of God for 'to be eſteemed as much as the Star of 'the North, whoſe Extraction is alto-'gether Royal, as being the Iſſue of the 'Great *Alexander*, and whoſe Wit is 'all-perfect, all-ſeeing, and all-penetra-'ting; like to a Globe, always rowling, 'and ſo made, as to meaſure the Abyſſes 'of the Sea: a King who has adorned 'the Tombs of all the decayed Saints; 'who is as juſt as God; and of ſo vaſt 'a power, that all the World may hide 'it ſelf under the Shadow of his Wings: 'a King who holds from the Hand of 'God a number of Mines of Gold; who 'has cauſed *Pagods* all of Gold and Cop-

'per

'per to be built; who sets upon a Throne
'that is only of Gold and precious Stones:
'the King of the *White Elephant*, who is
'King of all the other *Elephants*, and
'before whom, several Millions of other
'*Elephants* are obliged to prostrate them-
'selves: a King whose Eyes are so spark-
'ling as the Morning Star: under whom
'are *Elephants* with four Teeth; red
'*Elephants*, purple coloured *Elephants*,
'and of several other colours; as like-
'wise, of an *Elephant Buytenaque*, for
'which the Almighty God has made
'him a Present of several sorts of em-
'broidered Houses, in great numbers,
'and all beset with Precious Stones; a
'number of other *Elephants* exercised in
'War, whose Harnaces are Shot proof;
'others whose Teeth are armed with
'Steel, and their Harnace of Brass: a King
'who has Horses without number, shod
'with Iron, whose Houses are likewise
'of Gold, and all beset with Stones, be-
'sides an infinite number of others,
'which are proper for War. A King
'who is above all the Emperours, Mo-
'narchs, Princes and Potentates of the
'Universe, from East to West; who
'raises to Honour and to Dignities, those
'who have the Wit to get into his good

'Opi-

'Opinion, and who on the contrary 'cauſes thoſe to be burnt alive who re- 'volt from him: A King as powerful as 'God, and in whom reſides the power 'of doing all that God has done and 'created.

By theſe proud Titles the King of *Siam* pretends to inſinuate into His Subjects that he is as great as God, and more than all the Powers which reign upon Earth; and to confirm it, he makes 'em believe, that he ſtops the Courſe of the Waters, which he goes to work to after this manner: The River of *Siam* being one of the Branches of the *Ganges*, which Increaſes and Decreaſes regularly in certain Seaſons of the Year: its Increaſe and Decreaſe is likewiſe limited. When it begins to diminiſh, which happens in the Month of *November*, the King takes that time to make one of his publick Appearances, whereof we have ſpoken: to which, he is attended by all his Court, and ſhews himſelf on that Occaſion, with all the Riches and Splendour imaginable. His Galley is all ſhining with Gold and Precious Stones; he is therein ſeated upon a Golden Throne, covered with a Canopy ſet with Diamonds; he is attended by two Hundred

Galleys of a prodigious length, each having two Hundred Rowers, and being for the most part, painted and gilt. About six Leagues from the City, the King and Arch-Priest enter alone into a little Barge; wherein the latter, after having uttered some Prayers upon a *Sabre* of Gold, presents it to the King, who strikes the River three times with it, and commands it, by His Divine Authority, to retire into the Sea. While the King is employed in this Ceremony, the People, whom the Priests do make believe that none but His Majesty can stop the Course, are prostrated upon the Shore, surprized at the Power of their King.

Sect. XI.

ON the twelfth of *April* we departed from *Siam*, in a Ship freighted with Buck-skins, *Sandale* Wood, and *Amrac*, whereof the *Japanezes* make the finest Varnish; and we made Sail towards *Formosa*. In the way near a Shelf called *Pracel* we discovered a *Jone* with

with an *Holland* Flag, which ſeemed to come directly to us; the more it approached, the more did we believe, it was a Pyrate: wherefore for fear of a ſurprize, and to be ſo much the more free in caſe he attaqued us, we were contriving how to caſt ſome Merchandizes into the Sea, when we perceived, it was a Merchant-man. Being delivered from our fears, we called to 'em to come ſhew us their Paſsport, but they excuſed 'emſelves, in that their *Jonc* was in ſo ill a condition, that it ſprung Leaks on all ſides. We armed Seven or Eight of our Men, and put 'em into a Pinnace to go on board of 'em. All the Men on board the *Jonc* were *Chineſes* and *Gambodians*; they had *Sandale* Wood, *Amrac*, and Buck-skins as well as we; but they were moreover freighted with counterband Goods, and had no Paſport, for which reaſon we ſeized upon 'em. Having got all they had on board of us, while the *Jonc* was repairing, we cauſ'd the *Gambodians* and the *Chineſes* to return into it, who were expoſed to the Sea without Sails, Maſts and Rudder, that we might be revenged of the Maſſacre which the latter had executed a little before upon ſome *Hollanders*.

On

On the tenth of *May* being arrived at *Formosa*, we cast Anchor before the Fort called *Zelandia*, from whence presently after, we saw a *Jonc* strike so hard upon a Rock, that both it, the Goods, and Men were all cast away.

This Island is situated under the *Tropick of Cancer*, at 21 degrees of Southern Latitude, and ending towards the 25*th.* of Northern; its Circuit is 130 Leagues. It abounds in Fish of all sorts, but above all they catch a sort called *Harder*, of the bigness of a *Whiting*, which being salted and prepared like *Stock fish*, is distributed thorow all *China*, as *Herrings* are in *Europe*. They salt appart the Eggs of that Fish, which the *Chineses* make a very savoury Dish of. That Nation paid formerly to the *Dutch East India* Company a certain Impost for the fishing of this Fish, but that Right does no longer subsist.

Its Soil is very fruitful, but the Inhabitants (who are lasie) do not make the best advantage on't. It produces Rice, Wheat, Barley, Millet, Ginger, Cinamon, Coco's, Lemons, Oranges, Melons, Gourds, and all sorts of Pulse, *Majavinades*, *Guigavas*, *Cadiany*, *Potates*; and the *Focufocoes*, which is a Fruit of the form and big-

bigneſs of a *Bon Chreſtien* Pear. This Fruit is of a Purple colour, and lies upon the ground as Melons do, and is of a moſt excellent taſte. There are likewiſe ſome Sheep, but not ſo many as Deer, Goats, Hares, Rabbets, Pidgeons, Fallow Deer, wild Goats, wild Boars, Tygers, Bears and Monkeys; beſides a certain Animal, called by the *Hollanders*, *the Devil of Fayovan*; it is about three quarters of a yard in length, and about twenty Inches large; it has Scales like a Fiſh, and very ſharp Claws. It only feeds upon Piſmires, who go of themſelves upon its Tongue, when Hunger preſſes it to put it out. This Creature is very timorous, and eſpecially of Mankind: if it can only ſhun one by hiding it ſelf in the Earth, it makes a hole therein with ſo much ardour, that in a moment it retrenches it ſelf as in a Fort; or if it be ſurpriſed in ſuch a manner, as that it has not time to get in, it wraps its ſelf up in its Scales, and takes the form of a Ball. Thoſe who have named it *Devil*, muſt needs not have known it, or they were frighted with its Figure; for tho you hurt it never ſo much, it will rather ſuffer it ſelf to be killed than make any Defence. There are no Parrots, but many

many other ſorts of Birds, and an infinity of flying Locuſts that are very dangerous and troubleſome.

The Men are of a low ſtature, particularly thoſe who inhabit the Mountains; neither are the Women of a larger ſize, moſt of whom have broad Faces, great Eyes, flat Noſes, and full boſomed; and what they have moſt ſingular is, that they have Beards grow upon their Chins as well as Men; and were they not very diligent in pulling it out, they would be much better furniſhed. Add to this beauty very long Ears, which they take great care to lengthen and augment by the weight of certain great Shells, which ſerve 'em inſtead of Pendants. This Ornament ſeems to 'em ſo rare, that the more Solemn the Feaſts are, and of the greater quality the People they ſee, the more they lengthen their Ears, which reach, on thoſe occaſions, down to their very Breaſts, by the counter weights which they put in 'em. Their Hair is both very black and long; ſome wear it much after the ſame manner as they do in *Holland*; others tye it up after the *Chineze* manner, or make it into ſeveral Treſſes, which they faſten round behind their Heads with a Tin Bodkin.

Their

Their Necklaces are of Glaſs or Stone, and of little pieces of Silver in ſeveral Figures. Their Complexion is yellow and black, and ſome towards *Kubeland* are yellow and white. The Women of *Midy*, whoſe King is Maſter of the greateſt part of the Iſle of *Souten*, *Norwe* and *Lamei*, are altogether yellow. As for the Gifts of Mind, all the Inhabitants in general are pretty well furniſhed.

The Women are cloathed from the Neck to the Middle with a piece of Cotton, which flys about negligently; and from the Middle to the Knees with another piece of Cotton. Their Head-geer is of ſome Silk ſtuff, or moſt commonly of Velvet, whereof they make two points, which advance on either ſide the Forehead: They go always bare-footed, and are almoſt ever followed by an Hog, who is as familiar to them as the Dog is in *Europe*.

The Habits of the Men conſiſt in ſeveral Ells of Cotton, whereof one part falls from the right Shoulder to the mid-leg, the two ends croſſing over the left Arms, inſomuch as half of the Body is always uncovered. They go commonly bare-footed, except in a long Tract of

of way, when they have sometimes certain Shooes made of Goats Skin, and much like the Sandales of our Monks. In Winter they dress 'emselves in Beasts Skins, as Tygers, Bears, and Leopards. Those of the Province of *Soulang* dressed 'emselves formerly after the Mode of the *Hollanders*: At this day it is after that of *China*, as well as in all the rest of the Island, where all the Inhabitants went naked, before the *Spaniards* and the *Hollanders* set foot there, which is still at this day observed by those who inhabit the Mountains; except that they cover grosly, what Civility forbids to name.

The Men paint their Breasts, Backs, and Arms, with a juyce of Herbs, which is never worn out: they have Bracelets of Glass and Necklaces of the same, and they have such streight Sleeves of Iron upon their Arms, that they can hardly move 'em; as for their Legs, they deck 'em with rows of white Shells very neatly wrought.

The Inhabitants of *Tocadeol* take for a Sumptuous Ornament (for they only deck themselves with it on Holy-days) a long Reed or Cane of a yard and a quarter in length, the one end of which,

is fastened upon the Reins, the other bends over the Head, to which, is tyed a floating knot of red and white stuff, of almost half a yard long, and seven or eight Inches broad. They have moreover a Crown of Cocks Feathers, and the Tails of Bares upon their Arms and Legs. Their Beds are as extraordinary as the rest, two Stags Skins serving 'em for Quilts, Sheets and Blankets: these Beds seem so delicate to 'em, that they are loath to leave 'em; and when that happens, which they do the latest they can, 'tis with no design to go to work, for they are neither Shoo-makers, Weavers nor Joyners. In a word, they make Profession of having no need of the most necessary Trades: or rather, they know 'em all, every one being capable of doing what he has occasion for: their particular Dexterity lies in handling the Bow; and whether running, lying, standing, or sitting, they never fail of hitting the Mark they aim at, provided it be visible. They are also excellent Swimmers; but especially they run with an incredible Swiftness, and when they undertake it, there is not a Horse that can outgo 'em; they have, while they are running, a piece of Iron of a round Fi-

gure,

gure, ſix Inches long, and five Inches broad; they ſtrike with thoſe Inſtruments upon the Bracelets or Sleeves of Iron we have mentioned, to animate one another, according to the need they have thereof, making more haſte, or making the leſs ſpeed, according to the number of the blows they give. Navigation is an Art which they do not underſtand; and all they know in point of *Water* is to croſs a River in the hollow of a Trunk of a Tree: but tho they are ignorant of what is the delight of moſt other Nations, yet they live very happily, fiſhing and hunting furniſhing 'em abundantly wherewith to live; and if they have an occaſion or deſire of ſomething elſe, their Women have ſo natural an Inclination to Agriculture, that they find means, without the help of other living Creatures, to diſpoſe the Earth, to produce 'em what they ſow there. They make War after the ſame manner, that Savage and Brutal Nations do, *that is to ſay*, without Art and Order; and what is therein moſt inhumane, without Quarter too: for, thoſe to whom Hazard gives the advantage, never give Quarter to their Enemies, for fear they ſhould be taken with a de-

ſire of returning to the Charge, or they ſhould become more happy the ſecond time than the former. *Thus*, ſay they, *to remove all Fears that may ariſe from that ſide, it is requiſite to take that courſe.*

Before I had ſeen this Iſland, I had often heard ſay, there were Men with long Tails like Beaſts, but I could never believe it, and I thought the thing ſo far from our Nature, that I could hardly give credit to my Eyes, when they took away all doubts by an Adventure ſomewhat odd. The Inhabitants of *Formoſa* being accuſtomed to ſee us, we ſaw one another with ſo much confidence, as not to be afraid of any ill accident on either ſide. So that tho Foreiners, we believed our ſelves in ſafety, and went often abroad without a Guard, when Experience made us know that we hazarded our ſelves too far. One day ſome of our People walking together, one of our Miniſters being of the Company, went a Stones Caſt from 'em upon ſome Natural Occaſions, the others in the mean while walked ſtill on, very attentive to a ſtory that was told 'em. When it was ended, they remembred the Miniſter did not return, and waited for him ſome time: after

after which, being weary of waiting, they went towards the place where they expected he was; they found him, but without life, and the sad condition he was in, gave sufficiently to understand that he had not languished long. While some kept him, others went on several sides for to discover the Murderers: they went not far without finding a man who seeing himself incloſed by ours, foamed, howled, and made 'em comprehend, that he would make him repent who should first approach him. His desperate Carriage made at first some impression, but at length their fears ceased, they took that miserable Wretch, who confessed, that he killed the Minister, but they could not learn for what reason. As it was a heinous crime, and that impunity might have ill consequences, they condemned him to be burnt. He was tied to a Post, where he remained for some hours before the Execution. It was then that I saw what hitherto I had not been able to believe; his Tail was above a foot long, all covered with red hair, and very like to that of an Ox. When he saw that the Spectators were much surprised to see in him what they had not themselves, he told 'em that that defect,

if it was one, came from the Climate, ſince all thoſe of the Southern part of this Iſle where he was born, had the like as well as he.

Sect. XII.

HAving made Sail on the 15*th.* of *July* for *Japan*, we arrived there on the 10*th.* of *Auguſt*. Half an hour after having given the Signal of our Arrival, we ſaw on board of us a hundred *Japoneſes*, who made us a ſign at their coming, that we needed only to be at reſt, and they were going to do our buſineſs. What deſire ſoever we had to diſcharge 'em from that trouble, we were forced to obey, and remain with Arms acroſs, while ſome took away the Sails, others the Rudder, ſome the Ammunitions of War, others the Anchors, carrying all on ſhoar, as well as the Merchandizes, which were ſhut up in a Magazine, which the Governour of *Nangueſaque*, being the place where we went on

on Shoar, did answer for. This course was no Novelty it is a Custom established for all strangers; the *Japonezes*, who are extreamly distrustful, act in that manner for the securing their Repose, for they are always in fear, it is less the Traffique, than the desire of supplanting 'em, that invites other Nations thither. The Magazine which the *Hollanders* have in that City, is situated in a little Isle, separated from the City by a River of about forty foot broad. The Ramparts of that Island are of Planks of a foot and a half thick; the Bridge of Communication is an Hundred and fifty foot long, and fifty broad. At the end of the Bridge they enter into the Magazine, in the midst whereof is the House of the chief or principal Officer of the Company. 'Tis a very regular Building, very large and well furnished. There is round the Magazine a number of Houses, which form Streets of a good handsome largeness, where there are convenient places for the Inhabitants of that little City. On the Sea-side they descend by a large Pair of Stairs, from the Magazine to a great Court, where they discharge their Merchandizes, which consist in raw and wrought Silks, in Velvet, Damask, Satin

and Cotton, in Bucks and *Kaimans* Skins, in Quickſilver, Sublimy, *Spaniſh* Green, Camphire, Wax, Alum, Pepper, *Elephants* Teeth, and ſeveral other Commodities.

Three days after our Arrival at *Nanqueſaque*, the *Japoneſes* finding that the Liſts of our Merchandizes did agree with what they had 'emſelves unloaded, came on board us, and ſealed up the Hatches; and to charm the diſpleaſure which this courſe cauſed in us, they brought with 'em ſix little Barrels of *Saqui*, which is a ſtrong drink made of ſeveral ſorts of Corn, but wherein there is moſt Rice, and which ſuddles like Wine. There were thoſe of our Ships Crew, who without being much concerned for what might happen, gave their hearts up to joy, and drank ſo largely thereof, that they ſet up the Flag, round which they ſung, danced, and to which they pretended likewiſe to ſhew a Comedy, when a Hurricane came, and broke all their Meaſures; it came with ſo much fury, that we had hardly time to get into the Hold, than the Maſts, Sail-yards, Main-yards, all were broke like Glaſs, and caſt very far into the Sea. Our Cables broke like Threads, and our Ship had ſuch furious

rious shakes, that we believed it was going to open; however it held good: wherein we were more happy than those who were at the mouth of the River, for they were so hardly treated, that they had much ado to save 'emselves. Those who were on Land, were not much more in surety, all running the risque of being incessantly oppressed under the ruins of the Houses, that fell pell-mell, which commonly happens on the like occasions.

The City of *Nangueſaque* is situated in 33 Degrees of *Northern Latitude*, in a very agreeable place. Very great and very Populous it is, but without Walls, as well as most of the Cities of *Japan*; its Port is large and commodious: it is full of fine Buildings, especially on the Seaside; over which do appear at a great distance the Towers of the *Pagods*, in great numbers. The Houses are only of Wood, as being less dangerous during the Earthquakes, which are very frequent in that Country, than if they were of Stone. Ordinary Peoples Houses are pitiful and low; they are covered with Planks, which advance the one upon the other, and reach beyond the Wall about four foot, for to cover the Gallery,

ry, which reaches the length of the Houſes on the Garden ſide.

The Houſes of the Nobility and the Rich, are more exalted and more beautiful; their Apartments are divided, inſomuch as that of the Husband has no communication with that of the Wife. All the Chambers are painted and gilt, and generally the Houſes there are more gay and agreeable than in *Europe*. The Walls on the inſide are garniſhed by ſeveral ſtories of all ſorts of Porcelaine Ware, and Boxes of a very fine Varniſh, all being ranged upon Frames, that ſtand out for half a foot broad. The plain ground is a painting of ſome excellent workmanſhip, and from ſpace to ſpace the Floor is covered with great veſſels of Porcelain, filled with ſweet-ſcented Flowers. The out-ſides are not ſo fine, and to ſee 'em one would not ſay, that ſuch nice Gentlemen as thoſe of *Japan* would inhabit there, but enter never ſo little, and one is quickly undeceived. The City is cut by ſeveral Canals, much after the ſame manner as in *Holland*. There are counted Eighty Eight Streets, all in a right line, and four Hundred Paces long. Each of theſe Streets is locked up ſeparately, and from Ten a clock in the Evening

ning until the next morning, there is no reason strong enough to have it opened. It is thought strange, that in case of Fire, or any other such like accident, that order should be so rigorously observed, but when the *Japanezes* have taken a Resolution, it must needs subsist even at the Expence of their Lives.

The Country round about is pleasant and fruitful; most of the Nobility have their Houses that are only made for Pleasure, not only for that of the Eyes, but likewise the Taste and Ears: for besides sweet Oranges, excellent Pears, and other good fruits which grow there, the Birds with their wild Notes charm your Senses there more than they do in other places.

The Inhabitants of all *Japan* do not pretend much to whiteness. They are commonly Tawny, but much less at *Nangueſaque* than in other parts. Of a strong complexion, robust Bodies, flat Faces, their Noses the same, and their Eyes small and black. The Habits of the Men consist in certain Vests, which reach down to their Feet, the one side crossing over the other, and being so fastned by a Girdle more or less large, plain or rich, according to the humour and inclination of every one.

The

The Modes of the Women differ little from thoſe of the Men, for they are both much of the ſame length, and carried after the ſame manner; but Women of Quality have uſually ſuch Veſtments as are ſo rich, that it is eaſie to diſtinguiſh 'em from the Commonalty: All their Robes are embroidered with Gold and Silver, at leaſt thoſe that are uppermoſt: if the others are not ſo rich, the Stuff of 'em is ſo fine, that they may put 10 or 12 of them one upon another, without having too many Clothes on, or being too much troubled. All theſe Robes are hanging, and have Trains, and are tied with a Saſh extreamly large, and which is anſwerable to the riches of the Habits. Though theſe Ladies are ſo pompouſly cloathed, they ſeldom go abroad, and when they do ſo, it is either in a Chair or a Boat, as well becauſe Walking is ſomething too common to be the Mode amongſt them, as becauſe they have hardly any feet, having, like the Ladies of *China*, the folly to imagine, that a Woman is ſo much the more beautiful, as that her Foot is ſmall.

The

The *Japonezes* have for the most part great hearts; of what condition soever they are, they love Honour and Glory, and are so sensible of Contempt, that they do all things to avoid it, and for to revenge themselves if they are insulted; insomuch as an Artisan leaves his work imperfect, if he who employs him pretends to treat him scornfully. There is no Nation that knows so well to constrain themselves, principally in Adversity; they endure it like *Stoicks*, and the greater the Misfortune, the less does it outwardly appear. They have Friends as well as elsewhere, but they never make use of them either to receive their Complaints, or to give 'em pity in their Troubles; how great soever they be, neither Regrets nor Murmurs are ever heard to come out of their Mouths. But tho they are firm in the miseries of Life, they are uncapable of a vain joy in Prosperity. They live there without Concern, and see with the same Eyes their Advancement and Fall. This firmness is a Vertue which passes in them from Father to Son, and is become natural to them by the frequent Revolutions to which they are subject; their Fortune is so wavering, that they may fall in a

Thou-

Thouſand ways; and it is from Experience they have learnt to contemn it, or at leaſt, to enjoy it without fearing to loſe it.

With all this the *Japonezes* are not without Defects; and without ſpeaking of their contemning Chriſtianity, of their Idolatry, and that they have neither Piety nor Religion, but through Intereſt, they have little ſincerity, never faithful to any body, and eſpecially to Strangers. Cruel they are, treacherous, deceitful, and ſo vindicative, that to repel an injury, they violate the moſt holy Laws.

An *Idea* of their Cruelty may be had from the puniſhments they inflict upon Criminals, one of which conſiſts in fleaing ſome parts of the Offendour, tying him to a Tree, bedawbing him all over with Honey, and then they leave him to the mercy of Bees and Waſps, who meeting with ſuch a Regal never leave him till they have ſtung him to Death, which he ſuffers with all the Tortures and Torments that may be imagined. Charity is a Vertue which they are ignorant of, and neither the Poor nor the Sick can hope from them either eaſe or pity.

The

The Government is Monarchical; above threescore petty Princes do Homage and Prostrate their Coronets afore the Supream Diadem. The Country is most part Mountainous, but full of Rivulets, which makes it abound with Corn, Grass and Minerals: The North and East parts are less peopled than the South and West. Upon any trivial accusation, their Children are so sensible of their Reputation, that without any pawse, to evince the Truth, they will whip off a Joynt from their Finger, with this Imprecation, if true, I wish my Hand may never heal again.

Of all the great Towns of this Island, *Fucate* or *Falcate* is look'd upon as the most pleasant, being watered with a sweet River, and made defensive by a Castle; a Forrest of lofty Pines, and spreading *Sycamores*, for three Miles space, well nigh compasses the Town; of force against the scorching Sun, delightful to the eye, more grateful than any other Object, did not Idolatry render it unpleasing; for under those green Trees, where are many small, but richly tyled Fotiques, they adore *Pagothas*, in shape not unlike *Pan* and *Priapus*, yea the Devil himself in his uglyest resemblance. For where the

the Country is moſt inhabited, and garniſht with greateſt variety of Trees, and Corn, &c. as 'twixt *Edoo* and *Suringe* there are erected moſt Fotiques, and there the People are the greateſt Idolaters. In *Meacco* a Mediterranean City, and the *Metropolis* of *Japan*, are 60 Temples and Colledges, in which ſome have numbred 3333 *Chamortiræ*, or little guilded *Dæmons*, of ſeveral ſhapes, which they call *Mannadacs*: of which *Shaca* and *Amida* have the higheſt rank in their Kalendar. Nevertheleſs one of their Princes has erected there a monſtrous Image of *Awricalk*, ſo large, as albeit was ſitting, the Chair was not leſs than 70 Foot high, and 80 broad: His Head was capable to hold Fifteen Men, and the Thumb in compaſs was Forty Inches, by which the reſt may be conjectured. Near this grand Pagod is a *Fotique*, in the Cloiſter whereof a Memorial is regiſtred, how that the Ears and Noſes of Three Thouſand of the captived *Coreans* were there interred.

At *Dabys* ſuch another Coloſs of Concave Copper was raiſed; an Idol 24 Foot high, notwithſtanding his poſture was ſuch, as his Buttocks reſted upon his Legs, as the uſual Mode of the Orient.

But

But of most remark was the Fotique at *Fencheday*, where, if Fame speak truth, the Devil oft times made an Apparition. This Temple was of more than ordinary bigness, and the *Bonzes* numerous. Amongst other Sacrifices or Forms of Worship, one was, that a Damosel every New Moon was by the *Bonzes* brought into the Temple and placed right against the Idol. The Room was forthwith illuminated by a preparation of *Lignum vitæ* with other costly Perfumes, put into a Lamp of Gold; after a small space, the Lights (as it were by a Miracle) extinguish, and then in gross darkness, the *Phasma* having assumed a Bodily shape, or other false representation accompanies her, at least, as she imagines, and the rather, because certain Scales like those of Fishes are left behind as an argument to perswade it was no Phantasm. But unless the *Bonzes* second that work, upon that imaginary familiarity, the most is but a Tympany or false Conception. Nevertheless for her Applause, at her issuing she is entertained with Musick and Songs, and the Enthusiastick Girl resolves 'em several Questions they propound, and is of more repute with 'em ever after.

One

One Temple is dedicated to a Lizard, which they make the Author and Patron of Learning without Altar or Image in it. He that readeth of the huge Works of *Taiscoſoma* holding ſometime an Hundred Thouſand Workmen in labour at once, may preſent to his imagination the incredible Buildings which thoſe Tyrants, by ſo many Slaviſh Hands, can raiſe. Their buiſy Wits appears by their queſtions to the *Europeans*, of the Nature of the Soul, of Angels and Devils, *&c.* And ſome of 'em ſeeing the abſurdities of the *Bonzii*, worſhip nothing at all. The *Bonzii*, as the *Jeſuites* report, raiſed ſlanderous Rumours of 'em, to be eaters of Mans Fleſh, and cauſes of the Wars and Plagues, which their Gods, provoked by this new Sect, ſent among 'em: they ſlandered the new Converts as miſerable Apoſtates, which became *Chriſtians* becauſe they would not be at the Charges of their Idolatry. The *Jeſuites* tell of a great Woman, poſſeſſed with a Devil, which ſaid, that he was a Fox, for ſome injuries offered by the Maid, thus dealing with the Miſtreſs. There were in thoſe parts ſtore of Foxes, multiplied by their Superſtition, not daring to hurt any, notwithſtanding their great harms,

harms, because forsooth, they were the Devils instruments to punish 'em. Yet in this case, the Wizard being consulted, counselled, to take a Fox, without hurting him, (which with a Trap was done) and to give him all kind entertainment, with most delicate food and usage, so to pacifie the good Wifes angry *Dæmon*, who yet (like a Devil) with fair entreaty grew worse. Hereupon another famous Wizard was called, who writ a long Scroll, binding himself in the Devil Foxes name to free the Woman, subscribing with bis bloud; which Scroll he hanged on the Foxes Neck before taken, which being neatly trimmed and shaven by a Barber, and painted (as their Women, being of pale Complexion, use) was let go, and the Devil intermitted his Tortures a while, but after reiterating the same, the Womans Husband caused all the Foxes thereabouts to be slain, for this perfidiousness: and a third Wizard cured the Mistress, by Conjuring the Devil into one of her Maids.

They are very curious and ambitious in setting forth their Funerals. Thus briefly: The Friends assemble in their best Array to the Fire: the Women of his

his Acquaintance go forth in White Raiment, with party colour'd Veils on their Heads, and their Maids attending, their Chief Women are carried in Beds, or Litters of Cedar. After 'em follow the Men in ſumptuous Habits. Next comes the Chief *Bonzius* of his Sect in his *Pontificalibus*, carried in a coſtly Bed, attended with three other *Bonzii*, in their Linnen Veſtments, Then one in Aſh-coloured Garments (for that is alſo a mourning colour) with a long Torch lighted, ſheweth the Gorps the way to the Fire; followed by two Hundred *Bonzii*, ſinging to the Deity which the dead had chiefly obſerved. Others beat on the Baſon till they come at the Fire. Others carry Paper Baskets full of painted Flowers, which they ſhake out by the way, as a token that his Soul is gone to Paradiſe. Eight *Bonzii* draw Banners on the ground, in which is written their Idols name: Ten Lanterns with the ſame Inſcription, are carried with Lights burning. Two follow with Torches unlighted, wherewith afterward they kindle the Fire. Many come after in Aſh-coloured Habits, with three Square Caps on their Heads, with the name alſo of their Devil therein written, which

Name

Name another beareth written in a Table with large Letters of Gold. After all these (did you think you had lost him) comes the Corps sitting in a Bed, in white, borne by four Men, his Hands joyned in a praying Gesture. His Children are next, the Eldest carrying a Torch to kindle the Fire. Lastly, comes the Multitudes with strange sort of Caps. After an hours hallowing their Holies by all this multitude, and three times compassing about the inclosed square place, in which (besides Tables for Viands) the Fire is made, the Chief *Bonzii* in an unknown Language mumbleth over an Hymn, and lighting a Torch, doth thrice brandish it about his Head, (thereby signifying the Soul is without beginning, and without end) and then casts it away. Two of his Children take it up, and after a triple Ceremony (the Body being laid thereon) kindle therewith the Wood: On which they hurl costly Woods and Oyl, and so burn the Carcass to ashes. Which done the Children, making Incense, adore their Father, as now assumed to the Heavenly Society, and richly reward the *Bonzii*. Next day they return, and put the Reliques of this Corps Ashes and Bones, into a guilded Vessel, which

which is hanged in the Houſe, there to receive the like exequies, and afterwards with no leſs Ceremony buried; every Seventh Day, and Seventh Month, and Seventh Year, his Children renewing their Devotions. The poorer ſpend herein two or three Hundred, the rich as many Thouſand Ducats. In the Obits of great Perſons, the Lords and Men of Rank aſſemble 'emſelves, and are called every Man by Name, to do honour to the Image of the Deceaſed, with Incenſe, as in Sacrifices. After ſo much wickedneſs of the Men, I think it will be time for us to leave *Japan*.

Our Trade being at an end at *Nangueſaque*, we departed from thence for *Batavia*, on the 30*th*. of *December*, and arrived at the Fort *Zelandia*, on the 9*th*. of *January*. After ſome ſtay, there being a Ship that was going for *Siam*, I was commanded to go thither, and we arrived there on the 22d. of the ſame Month. The *Sieur van Muyden*, Commander for the *Eaſt-India* Company, in the Countoir of that Country, cauſed 8 Elephants to be embarked on board us for *Batavia*, whither he himſelf went with us. Eight days after our Arrival, the Fleet departed for *Holland*, whither I had leave to return.

As

As we had a good Wind, we in a ſhort time paſſed the Streight of *Sunda*, and two Months after our departure from *Batavia*, we came in ſight of *Sancta Helena*, where having caſt Anchor, we repoſed for fifteen days. During the abode we made there, we killed a great many wild Boars, Goats and Deer, which that Iſland is full of, We took by fiſhing a prodigious quantity of Fiſh, which being ſalted and dried in the Wind, ſerves commonly the Ships crew the reſt of the Voyage. We likewiſe found there Pome-citrons, and a certain Purgative Sorrel, which without being diſagreeable, produces the ſame effect with *Sene*.

After having thus refreſhed our ſelves, we purſued our Courſe, whoſe end being as happy as the beginning, we went and caſt Anchor at *Gouri* on the firſt of *September*, where I finiſhed my Voyage.

FINIS.

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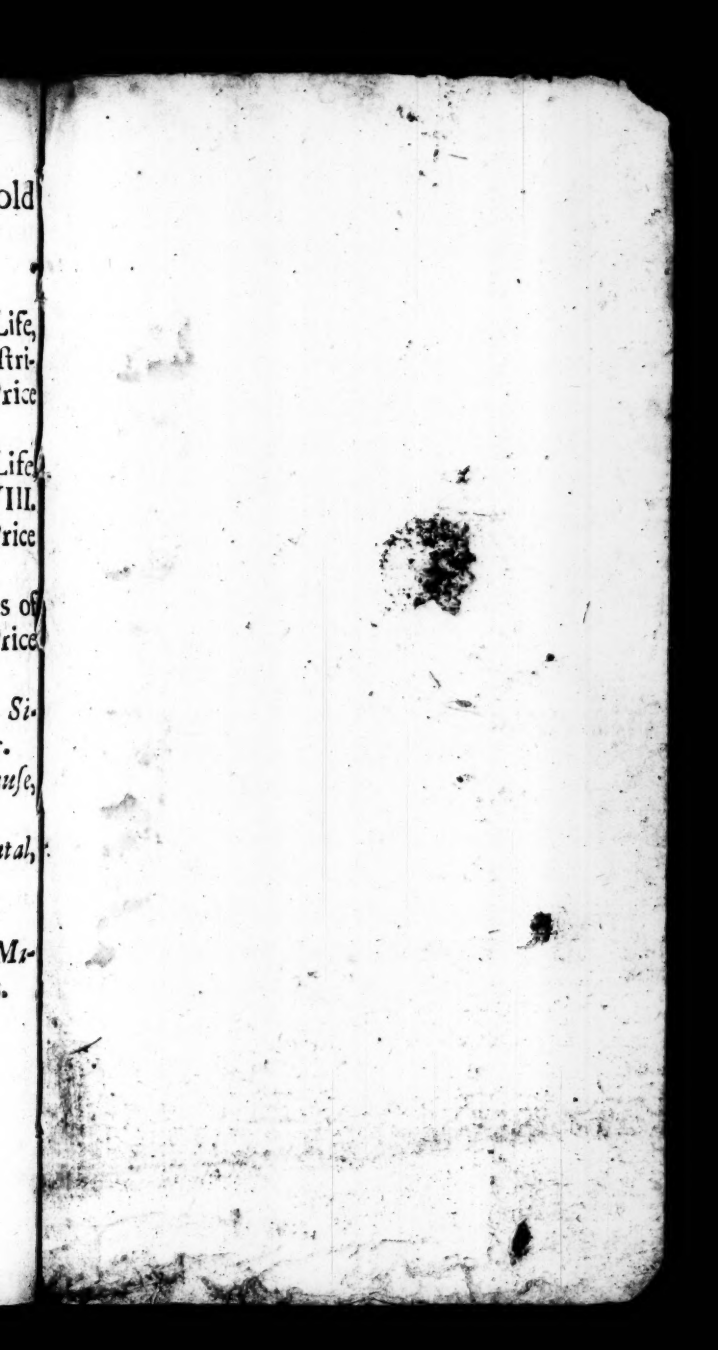
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